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BRANDY.
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The Bombay Gazette.

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LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

No. 53,037—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1903 Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5th Dec.	ORIENTAL	6284	AUSTRALIA	6901
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR	6294	BRITANNIA	6335
26th "	MONGOLIA	8500	.....	.....
1904.				
2nd Jan.	ORIENTAL	6284	CHINA	7912
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
16th "	PENINSULAR	6294	VICTORIA	6362
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th "	ORIENTAL	6284	HIMALAYA	5899
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10000	.....	.....
13th "	PENINSULAR	6294	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	ORIENTAL	6284	MOLDAVIA	8777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR	6284	ARCADIA	6603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10000	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	6284	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	6294	OCEANA	9010
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	6284	MONGOLIA	8500
30th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	6294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	6284	HIMALAYA	6395
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
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PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

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LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SCHAMIEN	4,259	G. Guiennet	3rd Dec. 1903
ERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Le Coispellier, to sail on or about the 11th Dec. 1903.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
VICTORIA PRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,086	24th Dec. 1903.
† CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	14th Feb. 1904

* Will call at Marsoni. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 484. Saloon Rs. 300.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	15th Dec. 1903.

For fare or particulars regarding Passages
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Casscon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 4th Dec., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMBA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 7th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KERBELA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd December, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 15th Dec., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 29th Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "BOOLDANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 12th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st December, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Bailli & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320	..	200	..
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	300	500
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	400	610
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Tons	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	20th Jan.
A.	CITY of ATHENS	8000	J. Wilson	3rd Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6300	F. Snow	4th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	A. Findlay	10th Mar.
A.	CITY of YORK	5200	W. Khast	20th Mar.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	29th April.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	J. Campbell	30th April.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.
For Passage and further Particulars, apply to
MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents:—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

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Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.
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Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

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GOLD CHATELAINE BAGS AND CHAIN PURSES.

LARGE SIZE, 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 400, Rs. 420, Rs. 560, and Rs. 850
SMALLER SIZE ,, ,, Rs. 185, Rs. 195, Rs. 225, and Rs. 285
PLAIN GOLD FRAME or SET WITH FINE PEARLS, TURQUOISES, AND RUBIES.
INSPECTION INVITED.
We hold Photographs at the disposal of Up-country Residents.

CHAIN PURSES CHARMS. Suitable for wear on Muff Chains or Bracelets.
18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 16-8.

SEE OUR GOLD MUFF CHAINS
at Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 125.
ALSO
OUR FINE LINE OF NECKLETS and LOCKETS TO MATCH

CURRENT LINES.
CHAIN BRACELETS, BANGLES, LACE PINS, TWIN BROOCHES, AT POPULAR PRICES.

WEST END WATCH CO.,
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ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!
BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT XMAS TIME
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY
CHOICE CIGARS!
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
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,, ,, ,,	III	...	...	...	,, 11	10 ,, ,,
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	...	...	...	,, 17	10 ,, ,,
,, ,,	II	...	...	...	,, 13	2 ,, ,,
,, ,,	III	...	...	...	,, 10	11 ,, ,,
BOUQUETS	I	...	...	...	,, 17	7 ,, ,,
,,	II	...	...	...	,, 13	8 ,, ,,
,,	III	...	...	...	,, 11	14 ,, ,,
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	...	...	...	,, 16	8 ,, ,,
,, ,,	II	...	...	...	,, 12	2 ,, ,,
,, ,,	III	...	...	...	,, 11	10 ,, ,,

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BAHADUR HAVANAS.

"COMPOSIA,"	Imperatrix...Rs.	22/8	per 100,	in 25's
,,	Especiales... ,,	17/-	,, ,,	in 50's & 25's
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,,	Graciosos ... ,,	13/8-	,, ,,	in 50's & 25's

LIGHT OF ASIA'S
From Rs. 3/ to 2/8 per box of 50's.
BAHADUR BOUQUETS
From Rs. 2/8 to 2/2 per box of 50's.

Samples in any quantity of the above charged for at these prices and sent POST FREE to any address in India.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzine	17th Dec. 1903
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1904

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKNG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	K. Kori	23rd Nov.	4th Dec.
IDZUMI MARU	3238	M. Yagi	10th Dec.	26th Dec.
BOMBAY MARU	4624	T. Murai	21st Dec.	31st Dec.
HIROSHIMA MARU	3283	J. Nagao	18th Jan.	29th Feb

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that ALL CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL NOT BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Re. 1 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee

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WATCHES—SWISS, ENGLISH, AMERICAN,—WATCHES.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES
NOW ARRIVING.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY BOXES JUST UNPACKED.
INSPECTION INVITED.
MARRONS GLACES, CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT,
PARISIAN DRAGEES AND FRESH-MADE FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,
IMITATION FRUIT AND FLOWERS,
CHOCOLATES, Etc., Etc.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
TELEPHONE No. 325
ALL ORDERS receive the prompt and careful attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

MANILA ROPES!
MANILA ROPES!!
MANUFACTURED OF THE FINEST MANILA HEMP BY
MESSRS. HARTON & CO.,
OF CALCUTTA.
LARGE STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

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OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS,
BACON AND CHEESE,
AS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSES
SIMLA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & BOMBAY,
and over 300
CLUBS AND MESSES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

BARNES & CO'S
OILMEN STORES
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT BY P. AND O. MAIL STEAMER FROM LONDON.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
W. B. GREEN & CO.,
PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY,
GREEN'S CAFÉ RESTAURANT.
ESTABLISHED 1868.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,
ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES
CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints,
RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.
SOLD IN TINS,
Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

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ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THURSDAY DEC. 3RD, FRIDAY DEC. 4TH.
EACH EVENING 9-30 O'CLOCK.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Tour of the Parisienne Artistes.

GASPARD AND NEVA,
THE FAMOUS DUETTISTS,
FROM THE
"AMBASSADEURS" PARIS.
"THE ALHAMBRA" LONDON.
AND ALL THE
PRINCIPAL MUSIC HALLS OF EUROPE.

MLLE. RENEE FLORE,
Comic Singer and Dancer of the Alcazar D'Ete
GASPARD & MILE: NEVA,
In their favourite duets and various Comic Scenes.
PAUL FRANTZ,
Chief Composer of the GASPARD-NEVA Troupe.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Stalls, Rs. 4 an 3; Dress Circle Rs, 3 and 2; Pit and Gallery Re, 1, Soldiers and Sailors half price.
Piano at SOUNDY and Co.

NOTICE.

INDIAN STEAM COAL required for the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE, at Bombay, and other Indian Ports. Sealed Tenders will be received at the Bombay Dockyard, upto 1 P. M. of 14th December, 1903.
For particulars see "Government Gazette" of 5th November, 1903, or apply to the
DIRECTOR, R. I. M., Bombay.

NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY, 11th December 1903, the OLD FORT CONVENT DAY SCHOOL, Medow's Street, will be CLOSED, to RE-OPEN TUESDAY, 12th January, 1904, in the New Building, Wodehouse Road.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS' RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a FARE and a HALF will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan), from MONDAY, the 14th to THURSDAY, the 31st December, 1903, both days inclusive, available for the completion of the return up to midnight of the 14th January, 1904.
Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the Undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager,
Bombay, the 1st December, 1903.

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, POONA.

UNDER orders of the Director of Public Instruction a LIST OF PASSED STUDENTS from the College and Workshop has to be prepared. All Students, who have obtained L. C. E. Degree, or the Certificate in Mechanical Engineering or of the Sub-Overseer Class, during 1897 or later, are, therefore, requested to send their Names and Addresses to
THE PRINCIPAL,

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1903-04.

IT is proposed to hold the FIRST EXTRA MEETING on SATURDAY, 12th December, 1903, and about 14 Extra Meetings will be held during the Season.
Rates of subscription for Season Tickets for the Extra Meetings are as follows:—

	Grand Stand Enclosure and Private Paddock.	Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB.	Rs.	Rs.
Single Ticket only	30	
Double Ticket i.e., separate Tickets for 1 Lady and 1 Gentleman	35	
Additional Lady's Ticket each.	5	
NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB.		
Single Ticket only	40	30
Double Ticket i.e., separate Tickets for 1 Lady and 1 Gentleman	45	35
Additional Lady's Ticket each.	5	
Single Ticket, Lady only	15	

N. B.—Gentleman's Tickets are *not* transferable. Ladies' Tickets are transferable.
Ladies and Members of the Turf Club are admitted to the Private Paddock Free.
Non-Members of the Turf Club will be charged Re. 1 for admission to Private Paddock.

DAY TICKETS.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

	Rs.
Lady only	2
Lady accompanied by Gentleman, each	1
Single Ticket	5
Child's Ticket	2

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket	Rs. 1-8
Lady or Child	As. 12

Season Tickets will not be sold at the Gate and can be had only on application to
THE SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.,
Morland Road, BYCULLA.
or to MR. ANANDRAO SITTARAM,
5, Green Street, FORT.
Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.
No Tickets will be issued without payment.
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 15th November, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 287, OF 1901.

NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD of Bombay, European inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill outside the Fort of Bombay, Receiver in Testamentary Suit No. 1. of 1901 in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay..... Plaintiff.
vs.
HAJI SIDICK HAJI HASSUM RABIABAI, widow of HAJI HASSUM HAJI AYOOB, Sons of Bombay, Kutchi Memon inhabitants, residing at Kumbhar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and FAZAL MOORAJ also of Bombay, Khoja inhabitant, residing at Durga Moholla without the Fort of Bombay..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of June, 1903, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of December, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the 1st and 2nd Defendants in the following property, viz:—
All that piece or parcel of Farendari land containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety square yards and two-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2177—78 and Street Nos. 31, 35, 31A, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Tandal Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and standing in the name of Haji Sidick Haji Hassum, and bounded on the East by a Sweeper's Passage, on the West by the said Tandal Street, on the North by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Cassum, and on the South by the property of Sulleman Rahimtoola, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the 1st defendant but are now in the occupation of the tenants of the plaintiff as Receiver.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 22, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 14th day of October 1903.
A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
WEDNESDAY, 2ND INST., AT 9 P.M.
THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COY.
WILL PERFORM
"HARRISCHANDRA"
Under the kind Patronage and Immediate presence of
H. H. The MAHARAJA of REWA,
Sir VENKET REMENSING BAHADUR, G.C.S.I.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & Ans. 4.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 10th December, 1903, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business:—
1. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding his notification regarding the election of Mr. G. B. Prabhakar as a Councillor.
2. Memorandum from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Forwarding excerpts from the Trust's proceedings.
Letters from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee—
3. Forwarding the Committee's proceedings of the 4th November 1903.
4. Reporting the taking over of the Lord Harris School Building.
5. (a)—Intimating that Mr. S. D. Khote is the senior Corporation member on the Board who will retire at the end of the current year. 5 (b) Notice of motion from the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimoola.—For re-appointing Mr. Khote a member of the Joint Schools Committee.
6. Government Letter—Intimating that the Corporation will be given accommodation at the Apollo Bunder for presenting an address to the Right Honourable Lord Lamington.
Resolutions of the Standing Committee—
7. Recommending sanction to the payment of a fee of 125 guineas to Mr. G. Midgley Taylor, for advising in connection with the purchase of ejectors.
8. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 2,150 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet an anticipated excess over the budget provision for the purchase of bullocks.
9. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a transfer of Rs. 2,250 to meet excess expenditure on labour in the Municipal Workshops.
10. Recommending that in reply to their letters the Trustees of the Bene-Israel burial ground at Mount Road be informed that, for reasons stated, the Corporation think it unnecessary to give them any additional ground for burial purposes at present.
11. Recommending that in reply to their petition Mr. Jehangirji Bomanji Mistry and others be informed that, for reasons stated, it is not considered advisable to take action for the improvement or demolition of the houses marked U. H. H. in Bomanji Lane, Fort.
12. Recommending sanction to a grant of £105 for payment to Mr. James Mansergh for giving advice regarding candidates for the post of Executive Engineer.
13. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 415 to meet the cost of continuing, up to the end of November 1903, the temporary establishment entertained for checking Town Duty certificates with railway consignment notes.
14. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a transfer of Rs. 1,754-3-0 to meet excess expenditure due to heavy repairs and renewals necessitated by an accident to No. 3 Engine at the Love Grove Air Compressor Station.
15. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 21,489 to meet the cost of paving the Chowpatti Footpath with blue stone and of placing 20 additional benches on the footpath.
16. Recommending sanction to the cost of constructing Lascars' quarters, &c., at the Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade Station being met from Loan funds instead of from revenue.
17. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee in November 1903.
18. Notice of motion from the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.—For proceeding to reconsider the question of erecting pall-depots in the City.
19. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a report from the Executive Health Officer on the result of the trial taken by him with a pall for the transport of night-soil.
20. Government Letter—Intimating the intention of Government to maintain at their own expense the existing staff of Deputy Educational Inspectors, for inspecting Municipal and Aided Primary Schools.
Letters from the Commissioner—
21. Requesting the decision of the Corporation in regard to the liability for charges for deportation from Bombay of pauper immigrants.
22. Forwarding a correspondence with Government on the subject of carrying on research into the bacteriology of plague outside the body.
23. Forwarding a correspondence with Government as to the system which the Brush Electrical Engineering Co. propose to adopt in Bombay for the supply of electric energy.
24. Reporting as to the cleansing of storm-water drains, catch-pits, &c.
25. Forwarding the Health Officer's report on the suggestions contained in the article, headed the "Plague in Bombay", published in the "Indian Municipal Journal and Sanitary Record."
26. Forwarding the Water Engineer's report on the supply of water to the Mazagaon district.
27. Reporting as to the assessments of properties and taking of measurements.
28. Requesting sanction to the widening of Charni Road between Girgaum Road and Queen's Road to a width of 50 feet.
29. Forwarding a return of cycles taxed for the quarter ended 30th September 1903.
30. Forwarding reports from the Divisional Health Officers for the quarter ending 30th September 1903.
31. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the third quarter of 1903.
32. Administration Report of the Bombay Improvement Trust for the year ending 31st March 1903.
33. Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that in reply to his Solicitors' letter regarding the objections taken by the Health and License Departments, to a stable built by him at Foras Road, Mr. Haroon Adam be informed in terms of the Commissioner's letter.
34. (a) Report of a Committee of the Corporation—Regarding the filling in of certain tanks, (b) Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting approval to the permanent closing of Glider Tank.
Reports of Committees of the Corporation—
35. Regarding the proposed widening of certain streets.
36. Regarding rules for the election of Representatives of the Corporation on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.
37. Regarding the widening of a portion of Lohar Street at its junction with Queen's Road.
38. Regarding the proposal for altering the capacities of the mains to be laid from Ghorupdeo Road to Sewri Cemetery Road.
39. Regarding the acquisition of a property at Shamsi Street, of which a portion falls within the improvement lines.
40. Regarding the appointment of an Auditor.

NEW NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

41. From Mr. K. E. Diddeehanji—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the desirability and feasibility of establishing as an experimental measure a Municipal Dairy Farm and Milk Depot in the city, and for obtaining a scheme for the purpose.
42. From Mr. D. B. Master.—For obtaining certain information regarding conservancy carts made at the Municipal Workshops, their sufficiency, &c.
43. From Mr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee—For requesting the Commissioner to arrange for the lighting of the Fitzgerald Lamp Column and the playing of the fountain.
44. From Mr. Mir Anu Ali—For obtaining a report as to the leakages in Bhandarwala reservoir.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary,
Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 1st December 1903

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, next to their Auction Rooms, (where the kit has been taken for sale) the very valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing room, bed room and office room furniture, made to order by Mr. Breslauer, roll top writing table, large sideboard with mirror, glassware, crockery, dining-room screen, lamps, fancy door curtains carpets, etc., the property of ARTHUR HOARE, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Superior Woollen Fancy Worsted Coatings, Diagonal Venetians, Whitecords, Fancy Colored Suiting Flannels, Scotch Tweeds, White Tennis Serge, &c., On SATURDAY next, the 5th December, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned a consignment of woollen cloth just received per s. s Persia consisting of
All wool super white mixture colored vestings, black blue and navy superior venetian and dress coatings, fancy colored suiting flannels, white tennis serge and knitted flannels, fancy colored whipcord and vicuna coatings, Shepherd check and ulster worsteds, fancy scotch and check worsted suitings, fancy colored cheviots, twisted and homespun coatings, black and blue twill coatings, scotch tweeds black blue and crown serge, fancy colored and flannels, &c.
The pieces which are from 3 to 18 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all purchasers.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CAMATHIPORA CENTRE ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Custoor Boodra and Co. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Ebrahim Essa and Jeewibai, (since deceased) and Hairabai, daughter of the late Cassum Essa, both minors under the age of eighteen years by their uncle and natural guardian the said Ebrahim Essa, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 22nd day of January 1900, the following property, viz:—
All that piece of land together with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate at Camathipoora Centre Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Camathipoora Centre Road on the east side thereof, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 79 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 3295-3298, New No 18565, old survey Nos 2179 3471 and new survey No 6148 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No 2216, Street Nos 49-48 and bounded on the north by a sweeper's passage, on the south by Camathipoora 5th Street, on the east by the property of Bismillabai, widow of Syed Abdu Rehiman and on the west by the said Camathipoora Centre Road, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.
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LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL...Frcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.
Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver Merchandise, etc
WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHOR

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
W. BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombasa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 12,50,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 16,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Almora, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent, per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. | Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	HOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi,

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October), Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS (for home remittance)
4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent, per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... " 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2% per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Calcutta, September, 1903. Agent.

FOREIGN BRANCH:
GRAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF TILES,

By order of the Commanding Royal Engineer, Bombay District, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 3rd December, 1903, at 4 p.m., at the Town Barrack, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, consisting of large quantities of country tiles.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE MIRZA STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from and by order of the mortgagee and with the consent, at the risk and on account of the mortgagor, Mr Nowroji Pallonji Katrack, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of December, 1903, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the premises, the undermentioned property, in pursuance and exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of September, 1901, and made between the mortgagor, the said Nowroji Pallonji Katrack, of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part:—

All that piece or parcel of Farzandari land or ground of which the Farzandars are Bhawoo Narayen Waiter and Hormusjee Bomanjee Seth, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of the Mirza Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty-three feet in length, eleven and three-fourth feet in breadth on the facing towards the south side, and twelve and three-fourth feet in breadth on the rear towards the north and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the east formerly by the house of Rustomjee Pestonjee Cooper but now of Manockshaw Kaputchund Javeri, on or towards the west formerly by the house of Kalk bad Curseji Javari but now of Mulla Mahomedali Tyebji, on or towards the north by Agiary Lane and on or towards the south by the said Mirza Street, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward C No 631 and Street No. 2830 and are in the occupation of the mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Crawford, Bayley & Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee, at No. 79 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FORAS ROAD.

Under instructions, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 14th day of December, 1903, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following landed property:—

PARTICULARS:

All those three pieces or parcels of land, partly leasehold and partly assessed under Act II. of 1875, and now formed into one plot of ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of the Mohim Suberdar Street or Mutton Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 366, 369 and 369, and new Nos. 7132, old Survey No. 947, 948 and 949, and new Survey No. 1455 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 1147, and Street Mutton Street No. 69 to 70 and 28 to 36 of Guzar Street and which said premises consists by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-one square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say:—On or towards the east by the said Goolam Mohideen Subedar Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the south by the said Guzar Street and on or towards the north by a passage and beyond that the house of Abdul Hossein Bangiwalla, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenant of the said vendors. The said property is under a first mortgage to Ayeshabai, widow of Asmon Ebrahim Tar Mahomed and a second mortgage to Jacob Haji Essa and is sold subject to same under an order of the High Court dated the 21th day of September 1903 in suit No. 739 of 1899.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DOONGRY STREET.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Official Assignee, High Court, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Lukhmidass Naronji, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th December, 1903, at 4-30 p.m., at the premises, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Doongry Street, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-two square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 123, new No. 6970, old Survey No. 152, new Survey No. 806, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1339 Street Nos. 462 to 465 and bounded as follows that is to say:—On or towards the north by the property of Lakhamsey Mooljee, on or towards the south by the property of Khoja Rahimbhai Allubhai, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the east by the said Doongry Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1903.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CLUBS, HOTELS, BUYERS AND OTHERS.

SALE OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH PLATED WARE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, at 2 p.m. a consignment of superior English plated ware, consisting of richly chased bowls for fruit, flowers, salad and claret cup, entree dishes, cake baskets, salvers, crystal glass centre pieces, jam and butter pots, biscuit boxes, sardine boxes, egg frames, toast racks, dinner and breakfast cruets, cheese stands, teapots, inkstands, Ivory, Horn and Xycoline handled carvers, jam spoons, sugar tongs and sifters, pickle forks, and such other presentation and useful goods in variety.

The goods will be on view two days prior to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MUTTON STREET.

Pursuant to the order made in suit No. 709 of 1899 (wherein Abdul Raheman Hajee Goolam Hoosein and another are plaintiffs and Esmail Hajee Abdoola is defendant), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or quit ground, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being on the west side of Mohim Suberdar Street or Mutton Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 366, 369 and 369, and new Nos. 7132, old Survey No. 947, 948 and 949, and new Survey No. 1455 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 1147, and Street Mutton Street No. 69 to 70 and 28 to 36 of Guzar Street and which said premises consists by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-one square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say:—On or towards the east by the said Goolam Mohideen Subedar Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the south by the said Guzar Street and on or towards the north by a passage and beyond that the house of Abdul Hossein Bangiwalla, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenant of the said vendors. The said property is under a first mortgage to Ayeshabai, widow of Asmon Ebrahim Tar Mahomed and a second mortgage to Jacob Haji Essa and is sold subject to same under an order of the High Court dated the 21th day of September 1903 in suit No. 739 of 1899.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned,

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1903.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in good order
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Lal Bag Parel, in the compound of Chamar Bag, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and open carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, platedware, drawing room suites lined with French-plush almyras and cabinets, one handsome ebonized cottage piano, by "Soundy and Co," marble top dressing and washhand tables, first rate pictures and chromographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, brass and iron bedsteads, rich persian carpets, baba perambulator and tricycles, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of E WHALLEY, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT SION.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 293 of 1900.

Katherine.....Plaintiff
versus
Martin Doming D'Souza and others.....Defendants

Under instructions of Messrs. Chandulal Dayabhai and Manockjee Sorabjee Captain, the Special Commissioners appointed herein by virtue of the Consent Decree passed in this suit on the 8th day of October, 1901, Messrs BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at the hour of 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises either in one or separate lots, the land described in the particulars below:—

All that piece or parcels of Toka land, situate at Sion admeasuring 6,314 square yards, be the same little more or less, bearing Collector's old No. 19, and New No. 15-42, and new Survey No. 14-722, 6-1-720, 7-8-734, 7-8-733, 2-722, 1-2-739 1-638, 2-750, 1-10-754 and 7-737.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, attorneys for the plaintiff, at their office, at 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1903.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hard Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£88 1	= + 1-4
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-4	= + 1-2
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Rupee Paper	£85 3-4	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 1-4	= — 1-4
2 months hence	26 5-16	= — 1-4
Spot in New York	55 1-2	= — 1-2

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·19 1-2	= + 1-2
Berlin "	20·46	= unchanged
New York Demand	48 3 3-8	= — 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 pr ct	= do
6 " " "	3 7-8 pr ct	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	4 pr ct	= + 3-8
7 day market loans	3 7-8 pr ct	= unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £75,000.

SUGAR—
German Granulated 1st mark N.-D 10 3-16 = + 1-16. Tone steady.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £33 = — 10s.
Yellow Metal 6 1-8d inch nged.
Tin Plates 11s. 3d, unchanged.
Bar Iron Belgian £5-0-0 unchanged.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-15-0 unchanged.
Basic Steel Bars £5-2-0 unchanged.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber fs. 0 1-2d. = + 3-4d.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujerat, D-J Sellers, 35s. 3d. = + 6d.
Yellow Cawnpore N.-D. Sellers 35s. = + 3d.
Brown N.-D. Business done. 32s 7 1-2d. + 1-3d. Tone steady.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. N.-D. Business done. 33s. = unchanged.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed firm. Sales quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·28 plus 2. Egyptian, Fair Brown 8 5-8 — 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 12,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
6·06 — 3	6·01 — 3	5·99 — 2	5·95 — 2
Mar-Apl.	Apl-May	May-June	June-July.
5·97 — 1	5·96 — 1	5·95 — 1	5·93 — 2
July-Aug. 5·92 — 1			

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	65,000
Do. last year	47,000
Exports to Great Britain	15,000
Do. do Continent	57,000
Mid-Uplands	11·65 + 15
Futures, month of Dec.	11·41 + 16
Do. do. March	11·58 + 18

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 3-6 + 1-3
Futures, month of Feb.	11·55 + 24
Do. do. May	11·76 + 22
Tone at close	Firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 30th November, 1903:—

Cotton	10,119 bales.
Wheat	40,377 cwts.
Linseed	3,423 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	9 0 "
Gingellyseed	23,145 "
Poppyseed	1,263 "
Groundnuts	33 "
Castorseed	4,632 "
Rice	6,183 "
Myrabolams	4,639 "
Cutchseed	8,455 "

BOMBAY, 1st DECEMBER, 1903.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.
Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 7-16d.
French France 3 do do 170 3-4
Marks 3 do do 128 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 27
Shanghai 30 do do 177 1-2
Japan 30 do do 150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone, quiet.
Cash ... ... 98·5
1st Settlement ... ... 98·4
Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 23rd Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4	do.

SEEDS— Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 5 15 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 7 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready, 5 15 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.. 5 15 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 6 5 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.
Ready 21 4 0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.
Howree Khandeish ... 33 8 0
15 per cent. Mixed ... 33 0 0
25 per cent. " ... 32 0 0
50 per cent. " ... 31 0 0

WHEAT—Tone quiet.
91 per cent. Pissi Rs. 31 per candy.
Club No. 1 " 30 "
Hard Red " 23-8 "

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	6,000 bales
Imports	17,000 "

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
6·13 +11	6·10 +11	6·08 +10	6·7 +10
April-May.	May-June.	June-July	July.-Aug.
6·06 + 10	6·60 +11	6·03 +10 Aug.-Sept. 5·58	60 2 + 10

COTTON.—In spite of the advance in prices in the Home markets rates here are unchanged, but there is little doing for forward delivery, as exporters are almost out of the market.

Mills are the chief buyers of ready Cotton, and full rates are being paid.

"Suttas" close at Rs. 248 for Good Broach and Rs. 198 for Fully Good Bengals.

The following are the official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

			Fine	F.-G	Gd, Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ky. terms)			214	193	... 25 Jan.
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)			216	206	...
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...	...	216	206	...
Belati (M.-G.) description			237	229	... "
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...		218	... "
Jalgaon	do.	...	...	222	... "
Akola	do.	...	...		
Khamgaum	do.	fair staple	239	231	... "
Karanja	do.	...	...		
Khandwa	...		238	230	... "
Damangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)			241	233	... "
Nagpur (M.-G.)	...	...	243	234	... "
Oomras (M.-G.) good staple			247	239	... "
Broach (M.-G..)	...	...	259	...	248 25 Mar.
Do. do.	...	...	257	...	... 25 April.
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	...		243	233	... 25 May.
Do.	(H.-G.)	...	241	231	... "
			227	216	... 25 Mar.
S.-O. Dharwar	...	...	...	...	243 25 May
Westerns...	...	...	...	...	223 "

Telegraphic message from Shanghai reports the following:—
Fortnightly sales ... ... 8,500 Bales.
Unsold stock estimated at ... 32,000 "
Market strong.
Exchange Quotation, Rs. 181 1-2.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 28th November, as compared with the statement of the 21st November:—

LIABILITIES,	Nov. 21. Rs.	Nov. 28. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,30,754	42,60,459
Public Deposits at Branches	18,04,874	21,93,818
Other Deposits	6,13,85,871	6,36,57,227
Post Bills	10,805	10,805
Sundries	13,21,461	13,89,370
Rs.	9,57,53,763	9,42,14,689
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,23,25,529	1,21,22,693
Other authorised Securities	26,53,492	27,49,997
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	38,38,473	35,61,970
Loans do. do. do.	1,18,06,819	1,20,49,028
Bills discounted and purchased	2,78,58,005	2,94,13,722
Dead Stock	3,55,318	3,55,318
Stamps and Stationery	2,495	4,332
Balances with other Banks	6,19,768	9,73,776
Sundries	2,04,077	2,01,131
Cash	3,89,09,823	3,37,74,292
Rs.	9,57,53,763	9,42,14,689

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ROME—CAMPBELL—December 1, at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Francis James, son of the late James Rome, of Calcutta and Liverpool, to Mabel, elder daughter of Archibald W. Campbell (of Messrs. Breul & Co.), Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 17 m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 9·9 a.m. 10·15 p. Low water, 3·15 a.m. 3·30 p.

Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3·30 p. m.

H. H. THE NIZAM.—His Highness the Nizam was expected to arrive in Bombay by a special train yesterday afternoon but the arrival has been postponed until to-morrow.

A SOLICITORS' FIRM.—The firm of Messrs. Mantri, Buissa, and Nadirshaw solicitors, have admitted Mr. S. Nasbudhani and Abas Tyebji as a partner. The firm will now be known as Messrs. Nadirshaw and Tyebji,

ILLICIT SALE OF COCAINE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mariam, a Mahomedan woman, was charged by Inspector J Cama of the Abkari Department, with selling cocaine without a license. The evidence showed that the woman sold cocaine worth two annas to a witness in her pan shop at Grant Road on Sunday night. He was also searched eighteen packets of cocaine were found. The accused was fined Rs 50.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. Oceanien will be made up at the Bombay General Post Offices for despatch to destination at 6 a. m., to-morrow. Letters etc., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s. s. Mozayon, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. on Saturday, the 5th instant.

MUSIC AT MESSRS. GREEN AND CO.—By kind permission of Captain Corrington the band of the 1st Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredillis, Bandmaster, at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co., commencing at 7 p. m. to-day:—

March	The Boys of the Old Brigade...Myddleton.
Overture	Hungaria ..... Coote.
Valse	Mabelle ..... Jones.
Selection	Tannhauser ..... Wagner.
Clarionet Solo	Nocturne No. 2 Op. 9 .....Chopin.
Fantasia	Gypsies Life ..... Le Theire.
Polonaise	Fackeltanz ..... Strauss.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. F. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquiry relative to the death of Mahadoo Sadoo, a Hindu labourer, aged about forty-five years, residing in Ballaram Street. The evidence showed that on Sunday evening the deceased, while under the influence of liquor, was stagger ing along Tardeo Road, towards the Three Lights, being supported by a man on each side; when a hack victoria came from the opposite direction. The driver hailed out to the men to get out of the way. The two men who supported the deceased at once left him and got on to the footpath. The deceased in trying to stagger out of the way, fell flat on the road, and one of the wheels of the carriage passed over his legs. In the fall his head struck against the footpath curbs resulting in the fracture of the skull. He was conveyed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital where he died the next day. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BURGLARY AT NOWROJI HILL.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Fish charged Abraham Bania, Soloman Daniel, Ismail Allibah, and Salomon Solam with housebreaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 610, the property of one Sagoolabai, a widow residing at Nowroji Hill. One Salam Abu was charged with assisting in disposing of a part of the stolen property. It appeared that the complainant locked her room which was on the first floor of the house on the afternoon of the 28th November and went out to see some friends of hers on the ground floor of the house. She returned to her room a few hours after and found the lock which was intact, but found the door fastened from inside. On a close examination she discovered that three bars has been removed from the ventilator above the door. She reported the matter to the police and the door was eventually forced open. It was then discovered that a box containing the ornaments was broken open and its contents abstracted. The police investigated the matter and arrested the first four accused in their house in Kamathipura on the next day. They made a statement which led to the recovery of the major portion of the property from the room of the son-in-law of the first accused. The remainder of the property was found concealed in the rafters of the room in the occupation of the fifth accused. All the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The accused No 1 and No. 2 admitted four and two previous convictions, respectively. The Magistrate sentenced the first and second to one year's, the third and fourth to six months' and the fifth to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candavarkar presided at an adjourned sitting of the court yesterday.

COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY NOTES.

Hirssenbox Khudabux, Rahimbux Chottay, and Tolram Tikaram were charged with performing part of the process of counterfeiting currency notes, abetting each other in commission of the offences, and attempt at cheating, Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. R. S. Pandit for the third accused.

Mr. Kirkham of the Thagi Department examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick said he was ordered by the General Superintendent of the Thagi and Dacoity Department at Simla to proceed to Jaipur to trace certain note forgers. He went to Jaipur in July and put him self in communication with Thakore Harising and the Resident. He saw there Gopal Krishna in connection with note counterfeiters. He received certain information from Gopal in consequence of which he came down to Bombay, but before he did so he sent a detailed report of what he had ascertained to Simla. When he came to Bombay he made certain inquiries and got the accused arrested in Bombay.

Further hearing was then adjourned until this morning.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kumbarwady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	6	6	16
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	4
E Mazagon, Darwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	2	1	15
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	10	7	70
Total plague deaths to date	233, 72	215,78	
Same date last year	19	13	5

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 573 as against 487 during the previous week. Of the total numbers 51 died of plague which showed a decrease of 4 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 702 which included 120 deaths from plague.

INOCULATION.

The statement of Plague Prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 30th November was as under:—Sailana C. I., 507 doses.

WIFE OR MISTRESS?

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court, yesterday, heard a suit brought by Sonabai, wife of Vishnuprasad Hariprasad Desai, against her husband, praying that it might be declared that she was the lawful wife of the defendant, and that the latter might be ordered to take her back to his house and maintain her and treat her as his wife; and that in the event of his refusing to do so, the court might be pleased to order the defendant to pay her a sum of money for her maintenance. Mr. D. D. Davar, with Mr. Lowndes and Mr. D. Bahadburji, instructed by Messrs. Tayabji, Dayabhai and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Scott, with Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that she was a Soni by caste, and in 1894 resided with her husband, Dulab Runchod, and in 1896 resided with her husband, Dulab Runchod, at Bhownagar. The defendant who was a Nagar Brahmin and resided at Bhownagar had lost his wife about that time, and had formed the acquaintance of the plaintiff. The defendant induced her to leave her husband's protection and live with him as his mistress, to which she consented. In the year 1896, defendant married Krishna, a girl of his caste, but owing to the plaintiff's presence in the house, Krishna did not reside with her husband, but went away to her father's house at Jamnagar. In order to avoid quarrels and unpleasantness in the family, the defendant started on a long tour through India and for nearly two years plaintiff and defendant travelled all over India as husband and wife. When plaintiff left her husband's protection, the latter instituted criminal proceedings against her, but the charge was withdrawn on the defendant paying to her husband Rs. 1,100. When the defendant induced her to leave her husband he had given her a solemn promise to marry her

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GREY WORSTED COATINGS	3 8	5 0	do
HOMESPUNS	1 12	2 4	do
SERGES—Indigo Blue, fast Khaki and all other colors	2 6	4 8	do
GREATCOATINGS	2 8	5 0	do
(all materials 54" wide)			
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES 27" wide.....	at	1 8	do
PUTTIES in Khaki, Blue & Green, in all sizes.....	From	1 2	per pair
SADDLE NUMDAHS,—for Ladies		5 0	each
For Gents.....		4 8	do
HORSE CLOTHING,—Quarter piece only.....	6 8	12 0	
Complete suit.....	11 12	22 12	
SERVANTS CLOTHING MATERIALS	2	6	per yard
CAWNPORE SHAWLS OR LOHIS	3 8	10 0	each
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11th " do 120 "
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The fees are Rs. 2 each lesson, or Rs. 21 for ul-course in advance. On and after the 1st of January, the fees really must be increased. The object for fixing the absurdly low price of Rs. 21 is to ensure a large number of pupils at once.

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2, 1903.

THE CONGOLAND SCANDALS.

CHARGES of cruelty and oppression brought against the Belgian officials in the Congo Free State are periodically repeated, and an impression is abroad that not only are they true but even understated. Messrs. Murphy, Sjoblom, Sheppard, Morrison, Parminter, Burrows, Canisius, and others have made allegations. These are now fully refuted in an official publication. Interviews with various officers, civil and military, are reproduced together with extracts from the letters and reports of distinguished Englishmen who have had opportunities of forming opinions of Belgian administration. In principle, wrote a contributor to "Le Matin," all explorers should be angels of sweetness, abnegation, and justice. Unfortunately it is not so. But the proportion of tares to wheat among them is not greater than among the judges, officials, police, schoolmasters, officers, and petty officers of Europe. "The black sheep," he added, are punished here. It is the same in the Congo. The justice of the Free State leaves nothing to be desired in this respect, and if you have heard complaints they related to the over severity of the judges. They were reproached with attaching to statements by blacks, an importance which statements can never have in the mouths of those ignorant of the difference between truth and falsehood. Baron Wahis, Governor-General of the Congo Free State, reported, as the result of a tour of inspection in 1897, that it was downright dishonesty to represent the agents of the State as inhuman and cruel to the native populations. And we have more recent testimonies of British administrators of neighbouring States. Sir Harry Johnston, for example, a year ago, in his report on the Uganda Protectorate, told us that although he was not prepared to defend the Congo Free State from its British or foreign critics, any more than he was to assert that the British exploration and administration of Negro Africa has never been accompanied by regrettable incidents, he must state in common fairness that that very small portion of the Congo Free State which he had seen since those countries were administered by Belgian officials, possessed excellent buildings, well-made roads, and was inhabited by cheerful natives, who repeatedly and without solicitation on his part, compared the good times they were now having with the misery and terror which preceded them when the Arabs and Manyema had established themselves in the country as chiefs and slave-traders.

Sir H. Johnston seemed disposed to blame the slave-traders for the barbarities which had been laid at the door of officialdom. Sufferers explained to him that their mutilations had been the work of the Manyema slave-trader and his gang, done sometimes out of wanton cruelty, sometimes as a punishment for thieving or absconding. May it not be, asks Sir Harry, that many of the mutilated people of whom we hear so much in northern and eastern part of the Congo Free State are also the surviving results of Arab cruelty. His experience told him that it was customary to attribute these outrages to the native soldiery and police employed by the Belgians to maintain order or to collect taxes; and though he was fully aware that these native soldiers and police under imperfect Belgian administration, as under imperfect British control, can commit all sorts of atrocities, as they did in Mashonaland and in Uganda, every bad deed of this description is not to be laid to their charge, for many outrages are the work of the Arab traders and raiders in these countries, and of their apt pupil the Manyemas. This much, he added, "I can speak of with certainty and emphasis, that from the British frontier near Fort George to the limit of my journeys into the Mbuba country of the Congo Free State, up and down the Semliki, the natives appeared to be prosperous and happy under the excellent administration of the late Lieutenant Meura and his co-adjutor, Mr. Karl Eriksson. The extent to which they were building their villages and cultivating their plantations within the precincts of Fort Mbein showed that they had no fear of the Belgians while the dwarfs equally asserted the goodness of the local white men." Mr. G. Grey, an English civil engineer, writing at the commencement of the present year, told the "Morning Post" that he found some armed natives who posed as soldiers of the Belgian Government, and who lived more or less the life of robbers, raiding and stealing wherever they went. The natives believed that these were the authorised police of the European administration, whose white officials they had not seen, and members of his own expedition reported to him the "shocking behaviour of the Belgian Askari." The superior of the Jesuit Fathers' Mission wrote that undoubtedly wherever civilisation is being implanted among savage races abuses and conflicts are inevitable, but it would be most unjust to make the Congo State responsible for those abuses and conflicts when it is doing all that is possible to prevent and suppress them.

That King Leopold desired to avoid friction as much as possible is evident from the letter he addressed to the State agents. The task which the State agents have to accomplish in the Congo, his Majesty wrote, "is noble and elevated." It is incumbent upon them to carry on the work of the civilisation of equatorial Africa, guided by the principles set forth in the Berlin and Brussels resolutions. Face to face with primitive barbarity, struggling against dreadful customs, thousands of years old, their duty is gradually to modify those customs. They have to place the population under new laws, the most imperious as well as the most salutary of which is assuredly that of work. In uncivilised countries, his Majesty continued, "a firm authority is, I know, necessary to accustom the natives to the practices of civilisation, which are altogether contrary to their habits. To this end it is necessary to be at once firm and paternal." The Royal letter gave it clearly to be understood that though it might be necessary to have recourse to forcible means, the Supreme sanction of right, it was none the less true that the ultimate object was one of peace. Recognising that the sanguinary habits of the natives having been transmitted from generation to generation, his Majesty expressed the hope that the example of the white officers and military discipline would make them hate the human trophies of which they were then proud; and King Leopold especially impressed upon them the fact that in their chiefs the natives should see the living demonstration of the superior principle that the exercise of authority had nothing in common with cruelty, the latter ruining the former. Their object, he told them, was to regenerate, materially and morally, races whose degradation and misfortune it was hard to realise. It was his desire that each step made by Belgian officers and administrators should mark an improvement in the condition of the natives. As Sir H. M. Stanley argued in a letter to the "Times" about the time King Leopold's dispatch was issued, vague and general accusations against his officers could only result in the King refusing to give much credence to the stories. It is the same the world over. Unsupported accusations are brought forward against those in authority, even in India which boasts of centuries of civilisation. Unless specific charges, thoroughly well substantiated, are brought forward, and investigation proves them to be true, it is well to let judgment on the Belgian officials go by default. In British law and equity a man is innocent until he is proved to be guilty.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

AUSTRALASIA AND THE NAVY.

THE New Zealand Parliament has recently ratified the agreement with the Colonies by which the other Australasian Colonies by with the Naval squadron on the Australian Station is to be strengthened and placed on a much improved basis. The new arrangement means that within the next year the financial contribution of these Colonies to the Navy will be increased, and ultimately there will be a substantial force of men recruited in Australia and New Zealand for service with the squadron whose sphere of action will not be restricted to the immediate needs of local defence. The additional subsidy which the Colonies are to make amounts to £200,000 a year. During next year a couple of new second class cruisers are to be added to the squadron, and under the agreement the first of these vessels, the Challenger, which has been specially built for the station, will eventually be entirely manned by Australians and New Zealanders. The crew of the Challenger are to be drawn from a body of 900 Australasians enlisted for permanent service in the Royal Navy for three or five years. These locally recruited men will constitute the skeleton crews of three third-class cruisers to be used as drill-ships, and will ultimately supply the entire complement of the Challenger. Besides this force of permanent service men there is to be an Australasian branch of the Royal Naval Reserve which will consist of 25 officers and 700 seamen and stokers. Moreover, by developing the Naval Cadet system already in operation in Queensland, the authorities hope ultimately to have a permanent force of 1,600 Australasians for naval service. The entire scheme represents a great advance on the old system, and is an important step towards the real position which the Colonies ought to assume in regard to Imperial defence. The immediate effect will be to strengthen the naval forces in the South Pacific, and to make the Australian Squadron available when necessary for service elsewhere. It will thus be possible, for instance, in an emergency to detail certain of these ships for work in the Far East. When the new naval agreement was under discussion in the Commonwealth Parliament there were those who argued that a small squadron for local defence alone, was all that was necessary for Australasia; but apart from the fact that a small squadron, restricted to its home waters, might easily find the task of protecting 8,000 miles of coast from an enemy more than it could manage, there is the question of the best use of the excellent material which will constitute the Australasian naval forces. Vice-Admiral Fanshawe, who is whole-heartedly devoting himself to the development of the new scheme, rightly urges that the Colonial naval men will not want to be stowed away in their own waters. When a naval career is opened to them they will want to have a share in imperial work, if only to show the stuff of which they are made. Certain advocates of naval reform have urged that the Australasian colonies should become in every respect a real base for an enlarged South Pacific Squadron, and that important Australian ports should be capable of supplying all naval needs without the necessity of indenting upon the home dock yards. It will be some time before that state of things is brought about but the arrangements which will come into force within the next six months are a distinct step in that direction.

OFFICIAL NEGLECT OF TRADE.

THE "Manchester Guardian" a fortnight ago contained a bitter wail, regarding the apathy displayed by British Officials in respect of trade. The complaint is not a new one, but in this case instances are cited which are too lurid to be passed unnoticed, and it is sincerely to be hoped that they are isolated examples rather than the index of a general principle. The chief grievance alluded to is the great lack of British Consular appointments in foreign trading centres. Mr. J. Foster Fraser is quoted to show that in Siberia, a country with endless possibilities, and where trade is becoming more and more profitable as the months advance, there are many towns where Great Britain cannot boast of a representative of any kind. It is stated that at Vladivostock Mr. Fraser tried to find the British Consul without success. The official representatives of America, Germany, France, Japan—even Holland and Belgium—were all there and on the "qui vive," but there was no British representative. The commercial traveller in search of information was at a standstill. British trade was at a discount. The mention of it was an occasion for a broad smile on the part of the foreigner and the British trader who had serious intentions of attempting to open up a connection there was placed at a tremendous disadvantage. Even in China the same thing is stated to hold good, although not quite for the same reason. There the complaint of the "commercial" is that the British Consul is "too big for his post," and in one of the largest of the Chinese cities the charge is made that a traveller was forced to seek information from a German official because the British Consul objected to being used as a commercial directory. The continent also provides instances of a lack of representatives, and even India is not left out of the dismal category. The Manchester journal's informant states that through a friend in Parliament he approached the India Office, and received a reply from the Under Secretary to the effect that there was not a single town in India which could boast of any official able to supply the required information. Of course, even if the matter be generally so bad as is stated there are two sides to the question. Just as there are instances, probably numerous instances, of official apathy, the instances of commercial wakefulness which bring to light this apathy are after all not numerous. India has been mentioned, and while one is prepared to grant that there is a woeful lack of systematised opportunity on the part of the trader to seek information, there is on the other hand a vast amount of inexcusable ignorance on the part of the home trader as to Indian commerce. There exist in the departments of Agriculture and Public Works officials who are ever ready to reply in a private capacity to enquiries which may result in trade development, and more than that the trader ought not to expect. His own advertising capacity ought to quickly place him in touch with the requirements and possibilities of a British dependency. Should the scheme for the organisation of a Commercial Bureau, now temporarily under suspension, be brought to a successful issue the cause for complaint will be entirely removed so far as India is concerned. We are not prepared to admit that in the matter of Consular appointments Britain is worse off than her rivals. Certain it is that she pays better for the appointments she has instituted, and though she may not have such an extended system of vice-consulships as, say, the United States we prefer to believe that this is due more to trade apathy than official neglect, for in the case of the States it is most often the trading community which takes the initiative in this matter. However, the fact remains that the complaints we have alluded to are based on fact so far as they go, and it is certainly time, in view of the political interest which the question of trade development now commands, that the grievance of the British trading community should be removed.

YESTERDAY being the birthday Queen Alexandria all the vessels in the harbour as well as at the Docks, were decorated with flags from stem to stern. The flagstaffs of the R. I. M. Dockyard and the Royal Bombay Yacht Club were also decorated.

THE Babu mind enslaved to forms cannot apparently frame a Report otherwise than under stereotyped heads. Glancing over the monthly Agricultural Report of the United Provinces for October, the reader may start to see such disconcerting head-lines as 'Serious Damage to Crops" and "Failure of Pasturage and Fodder"—so contrary to the impression in everyone's mind that the agricultural population of the United Provinces is now back again in comfortable prosperity. Looking into the Report more closely, however, the reader finds:—"Serious damage to crops—No serious damage is reported. Failure of pasturage and fodder—No failure is reported."

CONSIDERABLE indignation was caused at Shrewsbury through the announcement by a firm of Edinburgh auctioneers of its intention to sell by auction a set of old Colours of the 53rd Shropshire Regiment that were carried by the Regiment during the War of American Independence, the Colours having, since 1790, been deposited at Lodge Elphinstone, Aberdeenshire, General Elphinstone having been Colonel of the Corps. On hearing of the proposed sale, the Mayor of Shrewsbury (Major Southam) at once communicated with the auctioneers, with the result that it was decided to withdraw them, and negotiations were initiated with a view to securing the old flags for the county with which the Regiment is so closely identified.

MR. PETT RIDGE asks a good riddle in his latest sketch of low life, "Who most bitterly regretted the home-coming of the Prodigal Son?" Answer, "The fatted calf."

IN military circles in Washington particular interest is attached to the journey which Captain Humphrey and Lieutenant Murphy have just made in Venezuela and the isthmus of Panama and in regard to which they have sent their report to the American Bureau of Military Intelligence.

MARK TWAIN has, it is stated, been granted a handsome annuity for life by the Harper publishing concern, enough to keep him and his family comfortably, in exchange for first call on everything the humorous philosopher writes. Mark is seeking subjects and Mrs. Clemens's health under the sunny skies of Florence, where they will remain for at least a year.

IN Fort Istein at Hunningue, near Basle, where Germany is making experiments with heavy artillery the utmost secrecy is observed in regard to the trials. The soldiers instead of being lodged in the villages, are placed in special camps erected near the fort, and rigorously guarded. All roads leading to the fort are patrolled regularly and the foot of the hill is surrounded by a ceinture of barbed wire.

CAPTAIN POWELL-COTTON, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, who recently reached Brussels after a sojourn of 40 months in the remotest parts of East Africa and the country of the great lakes, announces a remarkable discovery. At the foot of a chain of mountains, and near a number of springs in the Upper Nile region, the Captain claims to have seen with his own eyes a veritable cemetery of elephants. To this spot, he says, the pachyderms of this part of Africa have from time immemorial made their way to die, and when the Captain saw it there were some hundreds of skeletons lying around. From this "cemetery" the natives have for centuries gathered ivory.

THE TURTLE'S TROUBLES.

HOW THEY ARE TAKEN TO LONDON.

[BY WALTER WILLIAMS.]

Lord Mayors, aldermen, members of City companies, and other epicureans who are devoted to the luscious turtle would possibly feel a little conscience stricken in partaking of the soup if they knew how many vicissitudes the turtle passed through before it reached the banquet table.

The majority of them are brought from the Cayman Islands, in the Caribbean Sea, which are situated 165 miles north-west of the Island of Jamaica.

From there the turtles are conveyed by schooners to Kingston, Jamaica, a distance of about 200 miles, and laid out on the wharf to await the coming of the homeward bound mail steamer. The trip may occupy thirty hours or four days according to wind and weather.

The steamers leave once a fortnight for England, and if the cargo of turtles just miss a boat they will have to lie on the wharf until the next vessel comes along. When the other freight is all on board the turtles are shipped and laid on the main deck forward between the bridge and the forecastle.

The voyage to England occupies about seventeen days. During the first half these marine tortoises are laid on their backs, and afterwards they are turned over, which enables them to crawl feebly about the deck by means of their flappers. They shrink visibly day by day throughout the voyage, as they take no nourishment whatever.

In the steamer that I travelled by from Jamaica, writes Mr. Walter Williams in the "Daily Express," we had about 130 turtles forward, and they were the principal object of interest to the passengers, especially the ladies, who used to shed tears every morning after breakfast over the sufferings of the hard-shelled creatures whose great misfortune was that they were good to eat.

A LIVING ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

The turtles were carefully looked after by the bosun's Yeoman, a horny-handed, tar-stained veteran, whose grey beard and whiskers swept his broad bosom and blew out in the wind to all points of the compass. His name was Old Bill, and I had several yarns with him on the subject of his crusty cargo on which he was a living encyclopædia of information. Through constant intercourse for over fifty years the old sailor had imbibed many strange ways from the turtles. He wagged his head from side to side in their fashion, and was, if anything, slightly slower in his movements. Some members of the crew went so far as to say that Bill was web-footed, but this I cannot vouch for.

Every morning, shortly after sunrise, he played the hose plentifully upon his living cargo and afterwards sponged their eyes with fresh water, to the admiration of the tender-hearted lady passengers, who leant over the rail of the upper deck and were positive that they could see the poor turtles' breasts heaving with sobs.

Generally about 20 to 30 per cent. die on the voyage, and are thrown overboard, except those which die when the steamer is nearing home. Formerly turtle soup was served in the dining saloon to the passengers, but it has been forbidden by the company for certain reasons.

When the captain was asked by the steward if he would take any turtle soup he would answer in the form of a query, "Dider or woulder, steward?" If the reply was "Woulder," the captain would take a plate of soup, but if it was "Dider," he gently but firmly declined.

The interpretation of the two words was that "dider" meant that the turtle "did" die a natural death, while "woulder" indicated that he would have died had not the nimble ship's butcher been in time to "save life" by cutting his throat.

TEACHING TURTLES TRICKS.

Turtles, sir, said Old Bill, is curious creatures, and I never knew of any chap as understood 'em properly. I have tried to train 'em and teach 'em all kinds of tricks, but something's always happened.

A nigger chap from the Cayman Islands gave me a young turtle, which I brought up by hand, and had him with me on board ship for over four years. He got to know me, said the old sailor, and when I used to sing out "Below there, Tommy!" he would climb up the fo'c'sle ladder in a surprising sort of manner.

Tommy was very intelligent, and was never happier than when he was playing deck quoits and shuffle board with the first-class passengers.

He had a good deal of dignity, too, and would never bemean himself by playing with the second or third class passengers, or the crew forward.

I lost him one stormy night in the Bay of Biscay, added Bill pathetically; he was last seen playing in the lee scuppers with one of the ship's boys, and neither of them could be found next morning. Whether the boy shoved Tommy out of the forward deck port and went for a cruise riding on his back is more than me and the cook could ever tell.

I was so cut up about Tommy's mysterious end that I have never attempted to train another turtle, said the bosun's yeoman, and I never shall.

Turtles are slow and thoughtful in their movements, and I never heard of anyone starting a racing stable with 'em, except that ere De Rougemont chap. All our family have been partial to turtles; and my grandfather, who was captain of a whaler, took a special interest in them.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

"He was a curious old chap, and one day he caught a big green turtle, then fixed an iron ring to the shell, and landed him on one of the uninhabited islands in the Pacific Ocean.

"My grandfather took the turtle, put him in a certain position, and then took the exact bearings with his quadrant and compass, marked it on the chart, and returned to his ship.

It was five years before my grandfather saw the island again and on landing there was the same old turtle basking in the hot sun. On taking fresh observations it was found that during the five years he had only moved his starboard flapper 15-8in. to the S. S. W.

We lost about thirty turtles on the sea passage and they were mostly consigned to Davy Jones' locker at daybreak by the bosun's yeoman. Those which died when the ship was within three days of home were kept to be landed along with the leaving, and are known to the trade as "angels." On the last morning in Channel Old Bill went round on a tour of inspection and examined the "angels" by forcing their jaws open with a stick. Those which were too high were promptly dumped while the remainder were sent on to London to the soup kitchens.

On an average at least a month or five weeks will elapse after the turtle is taken from the water till it reaches London.

Loss of weight, combined with the heavy percentage that die on the voyage and the freight charges, makes turtle soup such an expensive luxury and it would be still dearer if the "angels" were barred.

"TRUTH" has the following:—The following communication turned up in my letter-box last week. Not having £7,000, or even £1,500, available for such purposes at the moment, I think it better to publish the letter, on the chance of its meeting the eye of some one with more spare cash at his disposal. The letter is written from an address at Calcutta, which I should be very pleased to supply if desired:—"Dear Sir I Dear Friend!!—I do not English language. I cannot express my thoughts and feelings of my heart in dead language's words and letters. No use of words, but only deeds or works. If you can help me £7,000, or at least £1,500, for to do my duty and save my truth, save my life, save my family, save my poor countrymen, to do good for our country and society from the devil and evil, so I hope you will send me the sum, and to your duty. I am not thief but poor beggar of Truth and Justice.—Yours truly, Satkari De."—The "poor beggar" need not be so modest about his inability to express himself in what he is pleased to call "dead language. The most practised media at this style of composition could not make the point clearer.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE THIBET EXPEDITION.

Arrangements for the Advance.

NO INVASION OF LHASSA.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

Reuter learns that the Thibet expedition will advance to Gyangtse, the second town in Thibet on the road to Lhassa, and then attempt to reopen negotiations.

Neither the permanent occupation of Gyangtse nor an advance on Lhassa is at present intended.

The date of the advance is not yet fixed.

It appears that an understanding exists between Great Britain and China to hold Thibet against Russia in the event of the necessity arising.

Reuter wires from Tientsin that the British Military authorities are arranging for the engagement of foreign interpreters from Szechuan for Thibet.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

The Execution of the Proposals.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

It is stated that the Austrian and Russian Ambassadors at Constantinople have agreed to the details of the first two of the reforms, namely, the appointment of assessors for the Inspector-General of Macedonia and the reorganisation of the gendarmerie.

M. Pogatscher and M. Hartwig, officials of the Austrian and Russian Foreign Offices, are mentioned as the assessors, and their proposals will be submitted to a committee of three high Turkish officials.

RAND LABOUR PROBLEM.

The Proposed Importation of Chinese.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT OPPOSITION.

The "Morning Post" states that it has reason to believe that the Chinese Government has decided to refuse to permit recruiting for labourers for the South African mines in any part of the Chinese Empire, owing particularly to Canadian legislation specifically directed against the immigration of Chinese labourers which the Chinese Government keenly resents.

THE FAR EAST CRISIS.

Diplomatic Opinion.

Diplomatic circles in Berlin believe that Russia and Japan will settle their differences in a friendly manner.

MAIL STEAMER DELAYED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Osiris, with the outward overland mails, had to take refuge in Corfu this afternoon owing to a storm.

The Countess of Cromer is among the passengers on board.

THE DISSOLUTION RUMOURS.

The rumours of the intended dissolution of Parliament are officially denied.

INDIA BILLS.

Tenders for half a million sterling of India Bills amount to £3,661,000. Applications at £96-6-6 were allotted 11 per cent. and above in full. The average rate was £3-12-11.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

Defeat of Queensland.

The English cricket team has beaten Queensland by six wickets.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Excitement Rising.

The revival of the Dreyfus case stirred the extremists of both parties who have already begun to interchange ancient amenities, but the moderate press enjoins sobriety and calm, and to allow justice to take its course irrespective of political passions.

THE SOMALI WAR.

Value of Indian Camels.

The Indian camels in Somaliland are proving to be an unqualified success incomparably excelling the Somali camels in carrying power and endurance. This is likely to have an important bearing on the present campaign.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 1.

Latest advices from Somaliland state that deserters from the Mullah's forces all report that the want of grazing is seriously affecting the Mullah's ponies and stock.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

Mr. D. M. Hamilton has been nominated by the Viceroy a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Yesterday, being the 59th birthday of her Majesty Queen Alexandra, a royal salute of 31 guns was fired from Fort William and the Royal Standard was hoisted on the flagstaff.

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 1.

A Garrison holiday was oberved here to-day and a salute fired in honour of the Queen Consort's birthday.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

The Lieut.-Governor presided at a meeting of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall in Calcutta, yesterday, at which Mr. Sevenoaks, the Clerk of the Works, who has just arrived from England, was also present.

CHARGE OF BREACH OF TRUST.

Rs. 47,000 MISAPPROPRIATED.

At the Calcutta Police Court, to-day, Mrs. Isabella Stanfield obtained a warrant against a European, named John Winterscale, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 47,000. Complainant had left the debentures to this amount with the accused for sale and went to Ireland. Accused sent her interest for some time, but eventually he sold the debentures, misappropriated the proceeds, and absconded.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

CELEBRATION IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 1.

The Caledodian Society of Madras held the annual St. Andrew's dinner in the Victoria Hall last evening when 83 persons sat down. The function was most successful. Mr. W. N. Ogilvie performed the duties of Chairman and the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, C.I.E., those of Croupier. The Governor's band played a choice selection of music, and the pipers of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, whose services were specially requisitioned from Poona, did yeoman service. The usual toasts were given and speeches made, and the greatest cordiality prevailed.

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 1.

The Scotsmen of Bangalore celebrated St. Andrew's Day with the usual dinner at the United Service Club last night, Colonel Sprot commanding the Carabiniers being in the chair and Colonel Forman, R. A. M. C., Croupier. About 44 sat down, including the guests, haggis being duly ushered in, with the piper playing at the head of the procession. Mr. Bourdillon made one of the best speeches. In returning thanks for the guests he expressed much disappointment and humiliation at finding himself not a Scotchman but he said he had remedied that by marrying a Scotch lady. The bill of fare was characteristic and so was the music. During the dinner telegrams from Scotsmen assembled in Calcutta and Madras greeting their brother Scots here were read.

BANGALORE ASSAULT-AT ARMS.

BOXING TOURNAMENT.

The Boxing Tournament in connection with the Military Assault-at-Arms concluded here this morning. In the final for Middle-weights Bombardier Gibson, R. F. A., beat Private Beeson, Essex Regiment, on points. In Feather-weights Driver Neat, R. H. A., beat Private Petrie, Essex Regiment, also on points. In Light-weights Private Sutton, Essex Regiment, beat Corporal Sanderson, Leicester Regiment.

Several wrestling matches for the native army then took place.

VISIT TO THE GAIRSOPPA FALLS.

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Bourdillon and a small party left Bangalore this afternoon on a visit to the Gairsoppa Falls, returning on the 9th instant.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

TO BE OPENED BY THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

The Maharajah of Mysore leaves for Madras towards the end of the month to open the Industrial Exhibition at Madras in connection with the Indian Congress.

THE PLAGUE IN BANGALORE.

From November 21 to 26 there were 122 deaths from plague in the civil and military station of Bangalore as compared with 185 during the corresponding period last year.

THE MADRAS INFANTRY POLO TOURNAMENT.

In the Madras Infantry Polo Tournament which has begun, the Essex Regiment met the Sappers in the first round, and were defeated by 8 goals and 3 subsidiaries to 1 goal. The Sapper combination was much too powerful for the Essex.

The Durhams now meet the Sappers and the Middlesex the Warwicks.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, DECEMBER 1.

Captain Pigou, D. A. A. G., for Musketry, is granted eight months' leave to England on private affairs.

Lieutenant Goldney, 54th Sikhs, is transferred to the 51st Sikhs.

Brigadier-General Bingham, Colonel on the Staff, R. A., Bombay Command, is granted eight months' leave on medical certificate.

THE PERSIAN GULF TOUR.

THE DURBAR AT MUSCAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSCAT, NOVEMBER 18.

The quarter-deck of his Majesty's First Class Cruiser Argonaut was converted last Thursday into a durbar hall in Muscat harbour. The ceiling and walls were of flags. At the stern was a red cloth-covered dais on which the silver chair, used by Lord Curzon at the Delhi Durbar, was placed. Elephant cloths, glittering with rich thick gold kinkob work, were disposed around. The barrels of two big guns sloped like gigantic tree trunks above the audience.

To the right were seated some seventy naval officers in uniform. The left and centre were occupied by Sheikhs of the Muscat Coast, who sat on chairs, or squatted upon the deck, according to their rank. The majority of the durbaries were in brown cloaks and blue and red turbans, and carried long, straight-bladed swords. A few were in white Arab dress slung with Martini cartridge belts and daggers.

Every type was represented, from negro to Baluchi. Every age was there, from the infirm old Arab minister, who hobbled with difficulty to his chair, to the spry young Arab prince, son of the Sultan, who already makes his influence felt in Muscat affairs.

Presently the jar of cannon fired from the forepart of the vessel announced that the Admiral was arriving. The Sultan of Muscat, a manly open-faced Arab, in the prime of life, accompanied by a following of his ministers and officials, shortly afterwards came in to an accompaniment of another salute. His followers ranged themselves upon the deck, while his Highness was shown to one of the silver chairs upon the platform. There were more salutes, and presently Lord Curzon and his staff appeared, and the ordinary procedure of a durbar commenced.

The Sultan's address was read by a Muscat official in white Arab puggaree and yellow camel-hair robe. It frankly acknowledged the debt of gratitude which the rulers of Oman owe to Great Britain, the Sultan going on to give warm expression to his loyalty, and to declare that neither he nor his brother nor his children would be unmindful of the support they had received in time of difficulty. The Viceroy's reply has already appeared in your columns. It announced that Great Britain is prepared to support the Sultan against local insurrection, also that it had been decided to confer upon him the high distinction of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Indian Empire in recognition of the loyalty with which he had carried out his treaty obligations in the past.

This means a great deal in Muscat. The Sultan has proved himself a good administrator. He has succeeded in maintaining his rule over his troublesome feudatories, and now that the latter are aware that they have not only the Sultan to reckon with but that Great Britain is behind him, his administration, which for the last fifteen years has made for order upon this turbulent coast, will be overwhelmingly strengthened. Had the same been the case in 1895 Muscat would have escaped being looted by Bedouins. The Sultan, then, had still to prove his ability to stand alone. Now that he has proved it the promise of material support by the Power, which every Sheikh in Oman looks upon as supreme, makes his position entirely secure.

Only a few of the Sheikhs at the Durbar may have followed Lord Curzon's speech which was delivered, as is customary, in English. Some of them probably gathered but an imperfect impression of its meaning, even when it was read out afterwards in Arabic by a Foreign Office pundit. But all of them took in the impressiveness of the ceremonial. All were well qualified to appreciate the meaning of the naval display that accompanied it. No one would go back to his tribe without minute study of the announcement.

Immediately after the Durbar they proceeded to examine the cruiser upon which they were, which was bigger and more powerful than most of them had seen before. They stayed on, afterwards, at the palace where there was an Arabic copy of the speech, and, two days later, when they left Muscat in the Sultan's steam yacht for their homes down the coast there was probably little in the position they did not fully understand. The only regret they took with them was that the favour shown by Great Britain to their Lord and Master, the Sultan, had not been extended in the shape of a liberal distribution of "Martini cannon" (maxims) to themselves.

The local rejoicings took the form of a general holiday ordered by the Sultan, and of a dance upon the shore in which the entire population of Muscat seemed to participate. The proceedings included the parading of effigies to much tom-toming and shouting. A gigantic paper camel danced violently with a peacock of similar proportions. A full masted schooner, with brown human legs showing beneath its keel, went through uncomfortable evolutions. Women in masks marched solemnly up and down stooping, swaying, and singing. Men with daggers and martinis rushed violently round each other. The din was deafening, but the proceedings were thoroughly under control, and stopped the moment that instructions to this effect were issued.

The Viceroy and his escort of cruisers and gun boats left in the evening for the Persian Gulf.

The difficulty with France in regard to Muscat, of which so much has been made, was not referred to in any public manner during the Viceroy's visit to that port. But it is understood that the question which has arisen is in a fair way of amicable settlement. Nothing further is likely to be heard of it until He Hague Tribunal has pronounced upon the rights involved. The matter has arisen from the undesirable practice of the use by Arab dhows upon a slave trading coast of a foreign flag which is liable to cover illicit practices. Like the case which arose some years ago when a claim was made to the establishment of a coaling station near Muscat, the misunderstanding has been largely due to lack of information as to the real state of affairs. Nothing is more calculated to remedy this than such a tour as that which the Viceroy is now making.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

RECENT QUICK PASSAGES.

Several of the vessels of the Ellerman Lines of steamers have recently made notable passages between Liverpool and Bombay and Liverpool and Calcutta. The "City of Calcutta," which arrived at Calcutta from Liverpool on the 19th October, made the voyage, from pilot to pilot and allowing for the time spent in the Suez Canal, in 20 days 2 hours, a notably fast passage. The "City of Athens" which arrived in Bombay on the 27th October also made a quick run completing the voyage in 22 days. The steamers of the Ellerman Lines whose owners are making a serious bid for a considerable share of the Indian passenger traffic are rapidly growing in popularity. Five new boats have just been launched for the Indian service, and five more are now in course of construction. It is worthy of note that the Government of India have decided that officers travelling by steamers of this line shall be exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their furlough or leave by reason of any delay in the arrival of the vessels in which they return to India, provided the steamers be timed to arrive within the period of their furlough or leave. Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. are the Bombay Agents of the line.

The large orders for coal placed in England recently by the Russian Government, for Vladivostock and Port Arthur, appear at first sight, says the 'Memorial Diplomatique' to contradict the news affirming the peaceful character of the Russo-Japanese negociations, proceeding in Tokyo. To understand the real meaning of this measure it must be remembered that Russia does not possess coaling stations in the Far East from which to provide the needed cargo for her fleet. Therefore the orders recently given belong to the administrative not the warlike order of things.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

ENGLISH PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

THE BERLIOZ CONCERT.

A PROBLEM PLAY AT KENNINGTON.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

English art is precisely not in the condition that demands, or, indeed, justifies, an exhibition of portraits. It is not too much to say that no kind of collection could be less auspicious and appropriate. The collection that does most honour to the art, or the industry, or the skill, of the time is perhaps that of landscapes and interiors; but it is anything in the world rather than a gathering of portraits. This year the spectator before whom these grave and noble walls present in dignity of hanging and beauty of light, their life-sized separate men and women, cannot rid himself of the impression that the company looks less than intelligent. It cannot be held that Kneller's portraits—to take the examaple of a minor painter of another day—have the look or the sign of intellect. The sitters' heads are generally discharged of expression, and we are not invited to look on Sir Godfrey as a psychologist. It was never said of him, as has been said of a really great painter of our time, that "he drags the depths." Yet his portraits are not silly; and a gathering of them would not be thus put out of countenance. At the New Gallery we are convinced that even the justification of portrait painting is lacking. What Mr. C. H. Shannon paints is in every sense a picture, for example. Among the defects that the form of portraiture makes conspicuous is that of drawing; and it is more obviously a national defect now than ever, so that seldom have the walls of any gallery shown so many faces in three-quarter, with the further eye ill-placed, the further side altogether ill-seen, ill-turned. Even when there is no positive offence against the all-important drawing and perspective of the face, there is an almost equally uncomfortable uncertainty. The portraits drawn by sure hands are in extreme contrast here with the work of the unsure, because they are of conspicuous perfection of drawing. Such are the two portraits exhibited by Signor Mancini, the one by Benjamin Constant, the one by Professor Lenbach, and a few more, rather foreign than English. It is this contrast that proves the defect of drawing to be the chief of all national faults. How has it thus escaped the school's of the country (where it should have been chastised) and come forth to expose itself in a gallery? Let us hasten to name the honourable English exceptions, not only to the prevalent sin, but to other unfortunate characters, such as lack of peace and dignity. Mr. Orchardson exhibits four portraits and one of them, the portrait of a lady that has the place of honour and the best light, on the south wall of the West room, is admirable in arrangement in the grave and easy attitude, and in all that makes a portrait worth painting. The two nearly profile portraits of men by the same painter look, by comparison, yet more trivial and uneasy than they are. Mr. Watt's picture of Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck is a fine example in the Italian manner, a figure with a smooth large face, painted in lamplight, if we may take seriously the moon in a piece of Titianesque sky—albeit the shadows look like daylight shadows, especially the thin shade on the arm.

It is, chiefly to Frenchmen and one Italian that the exhibition owes its rescue from general mediocrity. Signor Mancini's work is, of its kind, masterly. Heaven forbid that this should be the final portraiture of the world! But what the artist has set forward to do he has done with genius, with science, with unlimited ability and unbounded power. His Signor Valero is drawn with perfect certainty, vitally modelled, and lighted with such brilliancy that involuntarily one looks up to see the real light of the gallery striking on the sitter's head and straw hat from our left, whereas it is coming from our right. It is an illusion, not perhaps worth bringing about, but brought about by extraordinary knowledge and art. The light and the light shadow are, moreover, beautiful, as well as true. Another excellent portrait, much less extreme, also admirable in drawing and full of skill, is Benjamin Constant's "Lord Savile." It has the dignity that comes of such fine arrangement and serious painting, although the action and look are momentary. M. Nicolet also has a fleeting movement in his brilliant full-length of Madame Richelmidet, walking and looking back and lifting a cup of tea. M. Besnard has an exceedingly clever study—"Madame Besnard"—a seated figure in profile, well drawn, well constructed, and facing a stream of white light, somewhat less than beautiful, but finely observed and ably painted. Another good portrait is M. W. M. Paine's of his mother. Signor Boldini hardly has painted the head of his "Mr. Lionel Phillips" with the same intention as the figure in its smooth colour. A full-length figure should be seen from a certain distance. As for Gallito et sa Famille, the painter has obviously asked himself what colour would be most distressing against a coarse dark yellow background, and has decided upon a hard light green. The flesh is patched with purple, although no purple light is in the picture; but the broad figures have an undeniable life. Among the drawings are a series of pencil heads by M. Legros; neither the pencil line nor the drawing is worthy of his hand. Mr. Rothenstein's portraits are so full of the artist's interest that he seems to see a man's head as a novel y, something seen for the first time: Hallo, here is a head (somewhat like Mr. Wemick) "Let us draw it." He has the conviction of the barber, quoted last week in a political speech: "Every head presents a different problem." Mr. Rothenstein holds this acutely.

The Berlioz Centenary Concert, given at the Queen's hall, under the direction of E. L. Robinson, and conducted by Herr Felix Weingartner, did not by any means draw the audience which one would have liked to see there. It is a great pity that the musical public of London is not attracted by such an enterprise as this, which involves, to a certain extent the re-establishment of the name and fame of one of the greatest of modern composers. Berlioz not only meant a very great deal in music, but he accomplished his meaning so completely and so absolutely that one would at least expect the years to have brought his name, so far as London audiences are concerned, into the circle of extreme enthusiasm and main honour. But the indifference of the outer world to the electric in art continues, and will still continue to be; and, despite the heroism of Professor Johann Kruse in organising such a concert as this it would seem as though he were still preaching to deaf ears, and were still appealing to indifferent amateurs. One of the chief elements of interest in the concert was the Dramatic Scena for Soprano and Orchestra, "Cleopatre," which, oddly enough, was now given for the very first time. It was written in 1829, and, in all seriousness (apart from the individuality of the composition), the score might be signed by Richard Strauss. In fact, it goes beyond, in some respects, even the audacities of Strauss. In listening to it, one realised, in a sort of curious romantic dream, the ghost of Berlioz slipping along the decades of years and still holding this score triumphantly up as an object to which many have striven to attain, and which none yet has reached save Berlioz himself. Do we forget Wagner in such a criticism? By no means. Wagner knew how to labour for his own individual art as nobly and as unselfishly as any great man that the world has seen; but his problem has at last been solved; and we now know our Wagner precisely as he desired himself to be known to posterity. Berlioz, on the other hand, is still something of a beckoning spirit, and his great work has not yet been understanded of the people. It is indeed mysterious that such a master of melody should have been regarded in the past practically as one who cared nothing about musical symmetry, but who cared everything about the mere orchestration of fragmentary musical ideas. Precisely the same criticism was passed upon Wagner; and it was only by the most fortunate combination of circumstances that men realised a good while ago the great melody of the German master. In Cleopatre, however, we find sufficient matter to prove that the austerity of the melody of Berlioz just as in Wagner's case has been the point, the dividing line which has separated the commonplace man from the artist who intimately understands where melody really lies and who understands how superficial a thing tune really is when it is exploited for debased purposes. The "Meditation" is one of Berlioz finest pages, triumphant in its issue, profound in its inspiration, and most dramatic in its working out. The thing lives through passages of terror, of doubt, and of hesitation, until finally it emerges into the wonderful beauty of the simplest [illegible] "Weep then, sad heart." The conclusion is a little reminiscent of the composer's own Faust in the wonderful final scene. Oddly enough, it reminds one, too, of Handel's accompaniment in the famous "The land brought forth frogs." The end is like Berlioz; it is desolation tightened to its extremest and tensest point of pain. The Symphonic Fantastique which we have heard recently on more than one occasion in London, was played perhaps a little heavily; we do not mean by that so much that the big brass parts were overdone, but rather that the strings and the lighter elements of the orchestra were made somewhat too oppressive a point which distinctly detracted from the effect of the magnificent introduction of the Dies Iræ which occurs here and there in the score but which surely has only complete effectiveness with those who have known what it is to hear that grand Gregorian Song chanted over the burial of the beloved dead. The concert on the whole was attractive and engrossing; it was a great disappointment to find that the public did not respond to so artistic an invitation with the enthusiasm which one would have expected.

The heroine of the new problem play produced at Kennington may certainly be described as Agnes Ebbsmith with a difference, though the difference be greater and the resemblance be less. Mr. Pinero's creation had very definite views on sociology and the democratic spirit; Mr. Willett's has none save the abolition of the marriage rite. Mr. Pinero's lapsed into the prose of an evangelical sisterhood; Mr. Willett's into suicide. Agnes's love was intellectual, whereas Freda Harlings is more human, depending for its interest simply on its departure from the rule of propriety. The resemblance between the pair is that they both waste their devotion on unworthy objects, and both lose in the end. The element of thanklessness in human effort is good stage material, but in this class of play we may dismiss it as the inevitable penalty of a misguided proselytism. It is very doubtful whether Mr. Willett would have written "A White Passion Flower" if Mr. Pinero had not gone before. Instead of that polished old pagan, the Duke of S. Olpherts, in "Mrs. Ebbsmith," Mr. Willett has given us a Jesuit but a Jesuit without the hoof and horns so beloved of Mr. Hall Caine and Miss Corelli. Like Mr. Meredith's Diana, Freda Harling wastes her choice upon a man who is unworthy, and ignores till the end the group of loyal men willing to serve her. The unworthy one, Cyril Greaves, deserts her after two years, and returns the bosom of his family, the Roman Church, and a promising career. It is due to the author's conception of Catholicism that it gives its penitent the kind of moral overhauling an indignant audience demands. Freda declines to sanction the promising marriage. Cyril's family have mapped out for him, just as she declines the priestly ministrations for herself. There are other admirers. One, a Major Federal, is disposed to accept the reversion of her choice, on business terms; the other, Paul Cary, who was her childish playmate, offers her marriage in spite of everything. She passes both offers by; the only influence that softens her is the innocent girl who is to be the second sacrifice on the tainted altar of Cyril's affections. The three days' action of the play suffices to disillusionise Freda, to enter her on a stubborn and stormy revolt against the drift of things, and to reveal that in taking poison she is destroying another young life besides her own. The disappearance of certain gossiping characters after the first act is tantamount to the author's admitting they are irrelevant, and if the exigencies of success serve to cancel one or two passages of dialogue we shall not greatly mourn. As a rule, however, the dialogue is clear and businesslike, and reaches its mark. The Father Clark, of Fleet Street, will be regarded, we are afraid, as an impossible piece of fiction by those anti-Romanists who venture into the playhouse to see what a stage Jesuit can be like. As played by Mr. J. D. Beveridge the part is thoroughly sane, humane, and practical, and he shows a neatness of controversial method which Field Street might not disown. The Cyril of Mr. Ben Webster is a very pretty craven, intent on re-establishing his career and eloquent in parrot-like platitudes. But the personal honours go in the main to Miss Adeline Bourne, who, in a bold and unconventional part, remained womanly throughout. Our acquaintance with Jesuit refractories is slight, especially at midnight on, New Year's Eve, but we should hardly expect to find in them two charming young women in pronounced evening dress. If this is the author's idea of Catholic atmosphere, it will be none the worse for a draught of breezy criticism from accredited quarters.

A TRANSPORTATION CASE.

APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

Mr. L. Crump, Sessions Judge of Satara, in August last, convicted Mirasha walad Dadansha Fakir of causing grievous hurt with a deadly weapon, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two years. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the accused and the Government pleader for the Crown.

On the 24th July, 1902, one Yakub walad Mahomed Karbi was attacked on the high road outside the village of Ashte in broad daylight, and so seriously injured that he died within a few hours. The circumstances of the case had already formed the subject of a previous enquiry in the Satara Sessions Court. In that matter six men were put on their trial, of whom two, Aba Fakir and Bandal, the brother of the present accused, were discharged by the committing magistrate, while the remaining four were found guilty of causing grevious hurt with a deadly weapon, and were sentenced to various terms of transportation. Two other persons were implicated, namely, the present accused and No. 1 in the previous case, but neither of them could be found. On the 24th July the deceased Yakub went out to bring in some wood. Shortly after words on Kondu were to Hafiza widow of the deceased, and told her that her husband had been cut to pieces and was lying outside the village. Hafiza ran there and found her husband lying on the road terribly injured. Both his arms and one leg were fractured and the other leg was cut to the bone. The accused, when arrested, admitted that he was present at the scene of the offence, and had failed to offer any adequate explanation of his sudden flight from the village. It appeared to Mr. Crump upon the evidence to be proved that the accused was one of the assailants of the deceased Yakub. As to the punishment, Mr. Crump noted that, in the former case, one accused, who was eighteen years of age, was sentenced to seven years' transportation. The present accused was at the date of the offence two years younger, and was only armed with a stick. In these circumstances, Mr. Crump thought, a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment would be sufficient.

The Chief Justice in disposing of the appeal, said: The accused has been found guilty by the Sessions Judge of Satara of causing grievous hurt with a deadly weapon, and he is convicted under Section 326, Indian Penal Code. That result depends upon the evidence of (among other things) four eye witnesses who are believed by the Judge. We have read through that evidence, and notwithstanding the comments of Mr. Kelkar, who has argued the case very ably, we see no reason to differ from the conclusion of the Sessions Judge that the evidence of those people is to be accepted. Much has been made of the fact that the present accused was not named in the dying statement of the deceased, but that circumstance is amply explained by the evidence in the case. We, therefore, think that we ought to confirm the conviction and sentence.

There is a report in Russian official circles that Admiral Alexeieff, Imperial Viceroy for the Far East, has decided to concentrate in the hands of one individual the functions of director of the railways of Eastern China and Governor of the region through which the railway runs. Two assistants with the title of vice-directors will act under the Director, one controlling technical work and the other the civil administration. The police service on the line will be confided to a special functionary, subject only to the Imperial Viceroy in the Far East.—"Memorial Diplomatique."

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

QUESTION OF HOUSING THE POOR.

In pursuance of a requisition forwarded by four members of the Standing Committee, an urgency meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, for the purpose of considering the report of the committee on the question of selecting sites for the provision of semi-permanent dwellings for the poor as contemplated by the Improvement Trust. [illegible]es Macdonald presided. The Committee had been asked to consider and report on the question raised in the following proposition moved by Mr. H. S. Vakil at a previous meeting:—"That the President be authorized to address the Trustees under the City Improvement Act requesting them not to erect semi-permanent dwelling for the poor on the Kennady Sea Face. 2. That the President be authorized to address the Government of Bombay respectfully soliciting them not to sanction the Trustee's proposal to erect semi-permanent dwellings for the poor on the Kennedy Sea Face.

The Committee, in their report, stated:—They are considering the eligibility of various sites suggested to them. They are disposed to think that one of them, the plot between the Chowpaty Level-crossing and the French Bridge, might be utilized for providing accommodation for a limited number of people. They are also engaged in considering the question whether it is within the legal power of the Improvement Trust to undertake under the provisions of their Act in connection with a scheme after it is notified the work of housing the poorer classes displaced by the operations, and whether they can legally utilize the Kennedy Sea Face for the purpose. They are, however, of opinion that in the meantime the Corporation should appeal to Government that subject to the question of legality Government would be pleased to place at the disposal of the Trust the portion of the north-west corner of the Parade-ground on the Esplanade coloured red on the accompanying plan which is rarely if ever used for Military purposes, and which appears to the Committee to be very suitable for accommodating a certain number of the people for whom accommodation is required. The Committee beg to suggest that the President be requested to point out to Government in making the appeal that a portion of the Parade-ground bordering on the Cruickshank Road has been used for some year past as a Plague Camp.

Mr. Joseph Baptista had appended a minute of dissent objecting to the Parade-ground being utilised for the purpose.

Mr. H. S. Vakil proposed that the report be approved and adopted, and that the president be requested to address the Government accordingly and to forward a copy of the same to the City Improvement Trust for their information. He said the two sites were pointed to the Committee for their selection, one between the Chowpati Level-crossing and the French Bridge and the other a portion of the General Parade-ground, and they had preferred the latter to the former. He found that Mr. Baptista had made a sort of a minute of dissent, but if he (Mr. Baptista) had been present at the committee's meeting he would have seen the advisability of approaching the Government to allow them to use the ground at the junction of Cruickshank and Esplanade Roads. The committee had not made the recommendation in haphazard manner for the site the utility of which would not affect the public health in the slightest degree. One of the reasons which made the Committee to arrive at that conclusion was that for years past that piece of ground had been used for health camps and also for a time as plague camps. If the Government had been pleased to allow the ground for such purpose in the past, he did not see any reason why they should not allow it to be used for a better purpose.

Dr. Jehanghir J. Cursetjee seconded the proposition. He said the portion of the Parade-ground plot recommended by the Committee was very suitable for the purpose from a sanitary point of view. Out of the three plots the one in question was considered to be the least objectionable. It was not surrounded by any institutions or buildings, and did not in any way shut off the westerly breeze. It was a very broad open plot on which semi-permanent huts might be located without interfering with the military operations. Some people considered this plot was in no way better than the one behind the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital. But he might say there were serious objections to the latter plot, which was swamped in water in the monsoon.

Mr. Joseph Baptista opposed the utility of the Parade-ground. In the first place he considered it inconsistent to ask the Government to sanction the Parade-ground and then to raise the question of legality. He suggested that the words "subject to the question of legality" should be omitted. He supposed the Corporation was going to recommend the Parade ground in preference to the Kennedy Sea Face; but he preferred the Kennedy Sea Face to the Parade-ground. The Kennedy Sea Face was open to sea breeze and all the noxious exhalation would be swept away. It was stated that it would be an eyesore to build upon the Kennedy Sea Face, but he considered that the eyesore would compel the Improvement Trust to remove the semi-permanent structures as soon as possible, and would make them push on with the housing schemes more rapidly. If the Parade-ground was utilised the various institutions by which it was bounded on one side would suffer. Again the ground would have to be raised at certain places. It was stated that the site had been used for years by health camps; but they were not aware that the people occupying health camps were more careful and cautious to look after the sanitary condition of the place than the class of people who were proposed to be accommodated there.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cashinathji spoke in favour of the proposition.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna supported the report, but took exception with regard to the question raised on the legality of the action of the Trust. He said counsel's opinion was taken on the question, and it had been settled. The counsel's opinion was that this work was undertaken as a modification of the scheme, and that the Trust would be perfectly legal in carrying it out. He (the speaker) entirely disagreed with Mr. Baptista where the latter said that the Kennedy Sea Face was the best for the purpose. When the question was discussed at the Improvement Trust meeting, he (the speaker) strongly opposed the proposal and pointed out to the Trustees that the location of the poor on that site would be disastrous to their health. The ground was very low, and during the monsoon the rooms would be swamped and the people would suffer from malaria and pneumonia. He made the suggestion with regard to the Parade-ground to the Improvement Trust, and he now entirely agreed with the Committee that this would be the best plot for the purpose. The Trust's Engineer had made out a plan which showed that fifteen hundred huts in double rows might be very conveniently located without any inconvenience to the public. It would also be a convenient plot for the poor who were displaced from Dhobi Talao and other localities, being very near to their homes. The erection of sheds on the Kennedy Sea Face would be a waste of money, because the people would not care to go so far from their home. Mr. Baptista said the effluvia would be swept away by the sea breeze, but he was mistaken. It would be blown by the breeze into the town and would be a danger to the city. The plot at the Chowpatti Level-crossing was very low and was not suitable for the purpose. The Committee seconded to have scared away by the public criticisms with regard to the plot behind the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, which he considered was the second best site for the purpose.

Dr. N. N. Katrak congratulated the Committee on their giving the Corporation the most unobjectionable site for the purpose. The Kennedy Sea Face had been subject to a variety of objections, which did not exist with regard to the Parade-ground plot. By selecting the Kennedy Sea Face they would be simply exposing the poor to the inclemency of the weather during the monsoon.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji said in 1883 the Government proposed to let the Kennedy Sea Face for building purposes. The Corporation then passed a resolution condemning the proposal of the Government. In face of that resolution how could now the Corporation propose the building of the Kennedy Sea Face.

Dr. Cawasji Hormusji said in the interest of the public sanitation the Kennedy Sea Face should not be built upon. The Fort has already suffered much by its westerly breeze being shut up by the erection of huge buildings on the Hornby Road, and these semi-permanent structures if allowed to be erected would probably become permanent and further affect the health of the Fort.

Mr. Hormasji having replied on the debate, the proposition was put to the vote and carried by a large majority.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held last evening in the offices of the Trust, Albert Buildings, Fort, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch presiding. There were present: Mr. E. Grey, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, the Secretary.

TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.

The Chairman mentioned that the names of the President and Assessors of the Tribunal and those of the Special Collectors had by an inadvertent error been included among the Officers of the Board in the lately issued Administration Report. He much regretted that he had overlooked the statement because these gentlemen were in no wise officers of the Board, their duties being perfectly independent of any control by the Trustees.

NUISANCE AT COLABA.

Consideration was given to the Engineer's report regarding complaint of nuisance at the Colaba Reclamation Works.

The engineer in his report on the matter stated:—The contractors have been ordered to remove the sheds and send in an application accompanied by a sketch showing what they required. So far they have removed only one shed and have sent in an application and sketch. I have written to the Municipal authorities asking them if they have any objection to the contractors putting up sheds on the reclamation, provided they provide tenders to the satisfaction of the Health Officer, and remove the manure from the bullock stables daily to such place as the Municipal authorities may require. Steps are being taken to have the present huts removed. I may add that I am of opinion that some accomodation of the sort is necessary for the completion of the work in a reasonable time.

The Chairman said the matter was referred to the Engineer, who said that he had given orders for the removal of the unsanitary buildings, but the men had been very slow about it. The people had not quarters there where they could put up themselves and their animals. He thought it ought not to be permitted.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula asked whether any permission had been obtained, and, if so, by whom was it given. The matter was not reported to the Trustees until complaints appeared in public papers.

The Chairman remarked he could not say whether the Engineer sanctioned it.

Mr. Harvey said they ought to see that nothing of the kind was done in future without proper sanction.

On the motion of the Chairman it was resolved that no occupation of the reclaimed area should be allowed by human beings, cattle, or carts. All sheds should be removed except the place for an office or store. The chairman be requested to report whether permission was obtained for the location of the existing encampment, if not, why early notice was not taken of the nuisance created?

HOUSING THE POOR.

The Trustees considered the circular submitting tenders for the supply and construction of temporary sheds for housing the poor in connection with the scheme.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said the tenders received for the provision and erection of permanent sheds involved too great an expenditure. He had a conversation with some of the prominent members of the committee, who had caused some temporary sheds to be constructed for plague patients, and he was told that about 500 such sheds could be put up for Rs. 15,000, which was comparatively a very small amount that would be required for the construction of sheds as were tendered for. These sheds might prove useful during the cold season, when plague was generally at its height, and also during the hot season. In the meantime the work of building permanent chawls might be carried on. If such sheds were erected during the dry weather even on the Kennedy Sea Face he did not think they would be objected to.

Some of the members said these sheds would not be required during the rainy season, as many people left for their native places.

Proposals to the following effect were submitted for the consideration of the Board:—Whether temporary sheds suitable for use in the cold season only should be erected or if it could be managed without excessive expenditure in both the cold and wet seasons.

The consideration of these proposals was deferred till the next meeting of the Board by which time they hope to receive a reply from Government to their enquiry regarding the site on which to erect these sheds.

The Board then adjourned.

SOUTH AFRICA AND ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

The Government of India have received intimation from his Majesty's Secretary of State for India that the Legislature of Southern Rhodesia has passed an Act similar to the Cape Colony Immigration Restriction Act, 1903, issued by the Government of Cape Colony. The more important provisions of this Law which is entitled the Immigration Restriction Ordinance 1903, are extracted below for general information. In the interpretation of this Ordinance, if not inconsistent with the context, the expression Prohibited Immigrant shall subject to the provisions in the next succeeding section contained, mean and include, Any persons who is not in possessions of visible means of support or is like y to become a public charge. Any person who if asked to do so by any duly authorized officer shall be unable by reason of deficient education to write out and sign with his own hand in the characters of any European language an application to the satisfaction of the Administrator. Any person who from information officially received by the Administrator from or through the High Commissioner or the Government of any British or Portuguese Colony in South Africa, is deemed by him to be an undesirable. The provisions of this Ordinance shall not apply to—(1) (d) The wife and minor child of any person who is permitted to immigrate into Southern Rhodesia under the provisions of this Ordinance; (2) British subjects other person of any nationality whom the Administrator with the concurrence of the Executive Council shall determine to admit as agricultural or domestic servants skilled artizans mechanics workmen or miners subject to such rules regulations or restrictions as shall be fixed and appointed in respect thereto, with the assent of the High Commissioner; (3) Persons domiciled in South Africa. Subject to the provisions on this Ordinance it shall be unlawful for any prohibited immigrant to immigrate into Southern Rhodesia. No person shall aid or assist any person to immigrate into Southern Rhodesia in contravention of the provisions of this Ordinance. The Administrator may with the advice of the Executive Council make regulations—to prescribe penalties for the contravention of any such regulations provided that no penalty in respect of any one contravention shall exceed £100 or in default of payment thereof imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding twelve months or imprisonment with, or without hard labour without the option of a fine for a period not exceeding six months. Any person immigrating into Southern Rhodesia in violation of the provisions of this Ordinance or any regulations duly framed thereunder, shall be liable, (1) to be removed from within its limits, and (2) to be kept in such custody as may by regulation be prescribed pending such removal.

Any person who aids or assist any person in the contravention of any of the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 50, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months with or without hard labour, or to both such penalty and such imprisonment. Any person making any false statement in order to procure any certificate or recommendation for the purpose of this Ordinance shall, upon conviction, be liable to (1) a fine not exceeding £50; and, in default of payment to imprison with or without hard labour for period not exceeding six months; or such imprisonment without the option of a fine; and (3) in addition, to be removed from within Southern Rhodesia to beyond the borders thereof at any point.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to teeth the a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE BHATIA DEFAMATION CASE.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

Before Mr. Kursandas Chhabildas, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, was called on the case in which Messrs. Chaturbhuj Morarji, Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey, Ramji Lukhmidas, Morarji Valji, Madhavji Thakersey, Valji Soondersi Lalji Morarji, Murarji Arandji, Jivraj Dayal, Monji Kessowji, Chaturbhuj Sadiji, Parasji Vundravan, and Vulabdas Canji were charged with defamation at the instance of Mr. Vulabdas Ramchandas. Mr. D. D. Davar, with Mr. Chunilal Setalvad, and Mr. Vilinker, instructed by Mr. Madhavji Vijji, appeared for the complainant; Mr. Acworth of Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the first accused. Mr. Raikes instructed by Mr. Hormusjee N. Vakil, of Messrs. Thakersdas and Co., and Mr. J. P. Pastor, solicitor, represented the other accused.

At the outset Mr. Davar made an application to the Court that he should be heard on the whole case in reply to the arguments advanced by Mr. Raikes, before judgment was delivered.

Mr. Raikes said that Mr. Setalvad was given an opportunity to make a reply at the last hearing when there was ample time at his disposal to do so, but his learned friend did not avail himself of it.

Mr. Davar said Mr. Setalvad had not waived his right of making a reply that day. What Mr. Setalvad said was that he had not then time enough for his reply.

The Court said it appeared at the time that the point raised by Mr. Raikes, as to the criminal responsibility of the accused for acts of their servants had taken Mr. Setalvad by surprise, and, therefore, he was not prepared to reply on the point there and then. If Mr. Davar was willing to address the Court he was willing to hear him on that point only.

Mr. Davar said when Mr. Setalvad first addressed the Court he did not know what defence would be raised by the accused. Therefore counsel submitted he was entitled to be heard on the whole case.

The Magistrate remarked Mr. Setalvad must have known what the defence would be as Mr. Chaturbhuj Morarji, the first accused, had said in his statement that his instructions to his munim were that the handbills should be distributed among Bhatias only.

Mr. Davar: It was a statement of facts and not defence.

Mr. Raikes said full opportunity was given to counsel for the prosecution to make his reply on the last occasion. He had no objection to the Court hearing Mr. Davar on the question of criminal responsibility, but he would strongly object to Mr. Davar being allowed to speak on the points Mr. Setalvad had touched already. Counsel submitted the arguments he advanced at the last hearing were not on the facts, because he assumed the facts as true. He addressed on two points only, that the handbill was not defamatory, and that there was no evidence whatever of excessive publication. It was not right to say that the point of excessive publication had taken the prosecution by surprise, for, in the opening of the case Mr. Davar had made a reference to it, and the Court, too, had repeatedly drawn the attention of Mr. Setalvad when he addressed, to the statement of the accused that the distribution of the handbills outside the caste was not authorized.

The Court decided to hear Mr. Davar on the point of criminal responsibility of the accused for the act of their servants.

Mr. Davar continued his address by citing a number of cases in support of his remarks on the question of criminal responsibility of the accused. He said if the evidence before the court proved that the accused had not taken proper care and precaution with regard to the distribution of the handbills they must be assumed to be responsible for the circulation of those handbills.

Mr. Raikes said he would ask the Court that while considering Mr. Davar's arguments and the cases he had cited it should observe the distinction between civil and criminal responsibility. Mr. Davar had assumed that what would be civil responsibility would also be criminal responsibility.

At this stage the Court inquired if the parties would not come to an amicable settlement?

Mr. Davar: I am prepared to accept any honourable retreat from them.

The Court: If the counsel on both sides would now intervene and bring about a settlement.

Mr. Raikes asked how could a settlement be made in a case in which practically the whole of the Bhatia community was the accused party.

The Magistrate: I would make certain propositions which I think might meet with the approval of both the parties. I think a good deal of time and money would be saved by their coming to a settlement.

Mr. Davar was ready to accept any suggestion in the Court would make.

The Magistrate: If your legal gentlemen are agreeable we might go into the chamber and discuss the matter.

Mr. Raikes having no objection counsel on both sides and some of the accused and the complainant went with the Magistrate to his chamber.

The deliberations in chamber lasted for over thirty minutes when all returned to the Court.

Mr. Davar, speaking on behalf of himself and the prosecution, as well as on behalf of his opponents and counsel representing them, said that they were exceedingly grateful to the Court for the trouble it had taken in bringing about an understanding between the parties. He believed it was satisfactory to both the parties and equally honourable to them. This was one of those cases in which they could see that a great deal of misunderstanding might be caused by ignorance of the true views and feelings of parties towards each other, and that a little explanation and interference on the part of a person of tact and judgment could bring about a state of feelings which it was extremely desirable for parties belonging to the same community to entertain towards each other. He was glad to be able to say that the conversation they had had a short while ago had brought about a good understanding between the parties. It was that the complainants accepted without any hesitation the assurances given by the accused that whatever publication there might have been of the handbills, was due to inadvertence, and, to the sons of the latter than Bhatias, it was not in accordance with their wishes or with their orders. This statement had given the complainant and his party extreme satisfaction, and counsel was glad to assure the Court that his client accepted that statement without any hesitation. Mr. Davar continued, the complainants was extremely desirous of having it publicly stated that when he announced at the meeting of the Bhatia Mitra Mandal that he had intercourse with Liladhar Gordhandas, he meant that he had taken a cup of tea and nothing more and that tea was served to him by a servant of the Mandal in a separate cup. Besides, the complainant had only given bare attendance at the funerals and marriage ceremonies that took place in Liladhar's family, and had not partaken of any food at those ceremonies. Mr. Davar thought that was a statement, which in fairness to his client must be made, and which he was authorized to make. It was not for the accused persons, who were the leaders of both the sections of the Bhatia community, to consider whether under the circumstances they would think it advisable to call a meeting of the mahajan, and submit for consideration before them the resolution which had been passed against the complainant, and to see if they could tone down and soften or remove the harshness which naturally followed it. The prosecution were prepared to leave this matter to the good sense and judgment of the first two accused. Counsel had no doubt whatever that now that the ill-feelings were removed the accused consider the justice of the suggestion he had made on behalf of his client. In view of the assurances and explanations that had been given he was quite prepared to say that when his client believed and instructed him to attribute personal malice to the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas he was guilty of very great injustice to that gentleman. It now turned out that the efforts of the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas both at the meetings in his office and in the Maidan opposite to the Mitra Mandal premises were directed to bring about a peaceful solution of the unfortunate differences that existed in the community. Counsel was prepared to accept that that was the case. He trusted the memory of what had been said of him and the rest of the accused in the court would be left in the court house, and that the parties would go back as friends and nothing more would be heard of dissensions in the community. With these remarks he asked permission of the Court, to allow the case to be marked as compounded. Before resuming his seat Mr. Davar thanked his Worship for the trouble he had taken in bringing about the settlement and also his learned friend Mr. Raikes and the solicitor instructing him and the other solicitor representing the accused for the assistance they had given to bring about the amicable end of the case.

Mr. Raikes said he had very few words to add to what Mr. Davar had so gracefully said. He believed they had all felt from the beginning of the case that it was one of those cases in which the intervention of a third party might produce the most beneficial results. He was glad the court had intervened in the matter, and he thought they had all reason to congratulate themselves on the results of that intervention. He endorsed every word that his learned friend Mr. Davar had said with regard to the trouble his Worship had taken in the matter. On behalf of the accused he accepted the assurances given by Mr. Davar on behalf of the complainant, and was glad that the complainant had accepted the assurance which the accused had given. If there had been any publication of the resolution outside the mahajan, it was quite contrary to any authority given by the accused, nay, it was contrary to the wishes entertained by them, and as far as they believed by any member of the mahajan. The resolution was meant only for the caste, and it was extremely undesirable that private matter like this should get to people other than those for whom they were intended. They also welcomed the assurance of the complainant that the only intercourse that he had with Liladher Gordhandas was of the kind which Mr. Davar had stated. That assurance accorded with the statement which had been placed before them, and to show that they had accepted it, they would within a period of two months call a meeting of the mahajan for the purposes considering whether the resolution which at present stood on the records of the mahajan should stand there or as it was hoped should be removed. That was all that he had got to say. In conclusion he would thank his learned friend and the gentlemen who instructed him for the reasonable spirit in which they had met them and the sensible way in which they had looked on the facts of the case.

The Magistrate said he was very glad that both parties had come to an understanding, and that the whole matter was to be again placed before the caste for consideration. He had great confidence that Mr. Chaturbhuj Morarji and the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas would try to bring about some good result out of this case which had unfortunately taken up a good deal of the time of the Court. He allowed the case to be compounded and ordered the accused to be acquitted.

ANOTHER BUDDHIST MIRACLE.

Buddhism in Burma seems to be entering upon a new phase of internal activity, the outward signs of which are strange portents and miracles that jostle one another in rapid succession, the most interesting feature of all being the implicit faith of the great mass of the people in them. In most cases it is impossible to probe the cause of these manifestations, or who first set the rumours on foot, the persons concerned not caring to have their anonymous character revealed; as for the reason of these miracles, it is simple and practical, namely, to make offerings come more abundantly into a particular monastery, or to spread abroad the fame of a desiring-to-be-holy hpoongyi, or to increase the work of boat men and carmen. A miracle that has just taken place, according to the "Friend of Burma" in Singu is somewhat unlike in character to all previously recorded.

In the township of Nzasingo, above Mandalay on the east bank of the Irrawaddy, is a hill called Shwe Daung on which are constructed two pagodas; the Shwe Daung Oo Zedi and the Shwe Zigon Zedi; at its foot is a cluster of three pagodas known as Shwe Inma Zedi; and a little further on, by the river, is a palm tree from which, a thing seldom seen on such trees, project three or other small trees of the same family; and strange enough, nobody seemed up to now to have paid the least attention to that peculiarity. The pagodas above named are old historical monuments. If we are to believe tradition the Shwe Daung Oo was built by order of no less a personage than Asoka himself, that is more than two centuries before the Christian era. For it is known that the great Buddhist king, wishing to propagate his adopted religion far and wide sent eighty four thousand ministers all over India and Indo-China with orders to build pazodas in fit and proper places, while he himself was building a large one at Patalipatra. Ever thing was so well ordained that all the ministers finished their pagodas and came back all on the same day to Patalipatra, where Asoka was about to celebrate his magnificent stupa and hold feasts and rejoicings for seven years and seven months and seven days. So that the Shwe Daung Oo, according to the Burmese can claim a very respectable antiquity and famous founder. The Shwe Zigon was built by King Anawrahtain Zaw of Pagan, in the eleventh century and the Shew Inma by Alaung Sithu. These pagodas were always held in great veneration by succeeding kings who restored and embellished them.

Some time ago the Shwe Daung Oo hill shook three times rather violently, and there was a deep rumbling noise three times, resembling that of a deep seated earthquake. It is said that in the reign of King Padonmia, some evil minded person threw a stone inscription and a large bell into the river they had never since been seen, and they were brought to by last. But when the hill shook lately they were several times seen by the people in a state of perfect preservation. This is thought to be a great portent. We now come to the marvellous part of it. A few weeks after the earthquake took place, towards the end of the Buddhist Lent, the people were not a little wonder-struck to see suddenly several luminous balls appear. They were as big as a hpoongyi's begging bowl, some a little smaller, but all of them of a good size. Some shone with a golden lustre, others with a deep yellow one, and some threw forth a beautiful green radiance. The most wonderful thing is that even up to now the balls seem to have been playing a game of hide and seek, but in a somewhat regular order; they appear to pursue one another from the top of one of the above-mentioned pagodas to that of the others in succession, and thence to the curious plum tree with three shoots from that tree in reverse order they go back to the pagodas, and again from the pagodas to the tree. And this has been going on for several weeks already. The green ball has a peculiary all its own. While it is on the move, a multitude of smaller balls of the same dazzling radiance and of the size of a little plum issue from it and follow it, somewhat in the greatest order and discipline, like a battalion of well-trained regulars following their officer; at other times they fly and glance about in every direction in the most complete disorder, but never lose their way and ultimately always come back to the mother-ball.

This miracle is supposed to be of good omen, and seems to point out that many blessings will be showered upon Burma. It is also a warning, for those who deviated from the right path by their passions and pleasures, have given up partially or entirely the practice of Buddhist piety. It is a warning that no religion can be truer, than Buddhism, and that if the expect to enjoy all its promises in future existences, they should even now mend their ways and follow the right path which is always easy and delightful to those of good will. It is also an inducement to the good and devout to spend on with still more alacrity and devotion upon the road to perfection; which means that not only will they enjoy through successive transformations happiness in the abode of men and those beyond, but also that they will ultimately reach the final goal to which all Buddhists aspire, Nirvana. Thus are these wonderful signs explained. It need hardly be said that all the people from surrounding districts are now crowding to the place. Rejoicings and pwes are held all day and night, to the immense satisfaction of the local hpoongyis, to whom the people never fail to pay a visit, and seldom empty-handed.—"Rangoon Gazette."

ADAMS-WYLIE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

At a meeting of the Committee held on the 25th ultimo it was unanimously resolved that a cordial vote of thanks should be accorded to H. E. the Governor. Sir James Monteath, for consenting to become a Patron of the Hospital, and for his handsome contribution to the funds of Rs. 250. Mrs. Batty and Mr. Ardeshir F. Unwalla were elected members of the Committee. The Honorary Secretary and Treasurer announced that the Trust Deed appointing Mrs. Adams, Wylie, Mr. Tribhovandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. Virji Trikamji's nominees, Dr. D. S. Fraser, and Mr. George Lund Trustees had been duly signed and registered at the High Court.

The following further donations and subscription to the endowment fund were announced.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amounts previously received	39,000	0	0
H. E. Sir James Monteath	250	0	0
The Kathiawar Durbar	6,000	0	0
A Barrister (Maintenance of bed for one year)	150	0	0
Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas	100	0	0
Mr. Vassonji Bhagwandas	100	0	0
Mr. Chotalal M. Rokadia	101	0	0
Theatrical Performance by the Viatoria Treatrical Co.	1,200	0	0
Mr. Virji Trikamji (monthly Rs, 308-5-9)	736	11	6
Mr. H. O. Quin	100	0	0
Dr. D.S. Fraser in memory of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla	100	0	0
Mr. Khimji Assur Virji	251	0	0
Naja and Ratan Tata (annually)	150	0	0
Messrs. Ladha Ibrahim	100	0	0
Smaller amounts	828	2	6
Mr. Edulji Cowasji Patel of Aden	200	0	0
Bhinda Khoda	100	0	0
Smallera amounts	345	4	0
Total amount to date Rs.	49,812	2	0

It is said that the dowry of Miss Goelet (who has just become Duchess of Roxburghe) amounts, when all is calculated, to some £2,000,000. The export of duchesses and their dowries to Europe has raised much misgiving in the American Press. Under the heading 'The Drain of the Dowries" the "New York World" prints a table showing the fortunes which the American brides of foreigners have taken out of the United States. The total amount is 208,000,000dols.—roughly speaking, £40,000,000.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Herr von Moser the celebrated German poet, whose body has just been cremated at Gotha, had in his possession some years before his death a miniature coffin made of crystal, destined to receive his ashes. [illegible] In this coffin were contained a number of withered leaves of laurel, each of which had been plucked from one or other of the wreaths offered to him by admirers. The explanation of this was to be found in the often-repeated jest of the poet, "I shall repose upon my laurels." This prophecy has now been actually realised.

Miss Ritchie, who has now undertaken the duties of Lady Mayoress, says she is looking forward to her civic honour with enthusiasm. She is fond of entertaining, and expects to encounter no difficulty in that respect. Miss Ritchie has occupied the position of hostess in her father's household since 1894, and furthermore she will have the help of her sisters, being the eldest member of a family of seven girls and two boys. "We are all sorry," says Miss Ritchie in "Hearth and Home," my uncle happened to resign the Chancellor of the Exchequership before my father became Lord Mayor, because it would have been an unique thing for one brother as Lord Mayor to give an official dinner at the Mansion House to another brother as Chancellor of the Exchequer."

It is now nearly a quarter of a century since the cable railway up the cone of ashes which forms the summit of Mount Vesuvius became an accomplished fact. But although the steep cone itself could thus easily be mounted, it has been always realised that the long and dusty carriage drive from Naples to the Funicular Station was a serious detraction from the enjoyment of the journey, and an electric railway which climbs the mountain from its very base has now been constructed. The starting point of the new railway is Pugliano, and in a few weeks hence it will be possible to travel by electric power from the heart of Naples to the summit of Vesuvius in a very short time, with comfort.

A school teacher has received the following note from the mother of one of her pupils: "Dear Miss, You writ me about whiping Sammy. I hereby give you permission to beet him enytime it is necessary to learn him lessens. He is juste like his father—you have to learn him with a club. Pound nolege into him. I wante him to get it, and don't pay no atenshion to what his father says. I'll handle him."

A writer stated recently that the first books to be bound in cloth appeared in 1822. This statement was called into question by another authority, who stated that volumes bearing the date 1820 and 1821 and bound in cloth existed. It now appears, however, from facts given in the Publisher's Circular that these books were merely reprints, and were in fact actually produced after 1822, so that year can still claim the distinction of witnessing the first issue of books in a cloth binding. The first book to be so bound was a volume of Pickering's "Diamond Classics." As to gold stamping upon book cloth, the second volume of the seventeen-volume edition of Lord Byron's works issued in 1832 marks the introduction of this process. In original sets the first volume has the title printed in gold upon a paper label, whereas the other volumes all have the title stamped upon the cloth.

The Duke of Fife, who celebrated his birthday on Tuesday, holds a record. He is the only man who has ever been known to change his rank while he ate his breakfast. After the marriage ceremony had been celebrated in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace, on the morning of July 27, 1889, he led his Royal bride into the dining-room, where the wedding breakfast was laid, as an earl. When the meal was half over the late Queen in raising her glass to the toast of the young couple, conferred a dukedom upon him, and thus, as he ate, he passed through two ranks of the peerage—surely the quickest promotion ever recorded. The only example believed to approach this is the case of the late Marquess of Salisbury, who rose to speak in the House of Commons as Lord Robert Cecil and sat down Viscount Cranborne and heir to a marquessate. During his speech the message conveying the tidings of his elder brother's death was brought into the House, and communicated to the young man whose whole prospects in life were thus altered in the course of a speech.

Discipline aboard the United States battleship Texas was abundantly exemplified recently by the action of a jacky while an officer was showing him how the faucets on a new shower bath operated. See this valve? said the officer. You will always have to open that before turning the faucets for the shower. Should you fail to open it you will get no water. Aye aye, sir, said the jacky, standing at attention, with a solemn look. The officer, fearing that his explanation might not be understood stepped under the shower and turned on both faucets. Someone had opened the lower valve, and when the young officer opened the faucets the water came down through the shower in a deluge, soaking his uniform. Still standing at attention, and with the most respectful look of interest in the proceedings of his superior officer the jacky watched the practical demonstration of the working of the faucets, never allowing a smile to cross his face. I think I understand the working of it now, sir, he said.

The boys of the Warspite took part in the Lord Mayor's Show on Tuesday. This will make the 45th time that representatives of that training ship have marched with the procession. It would appear that the first attendance of the Marine Society's boys in the Lord Mayors Shows was in the year 1813. The boys do not appear to have actually formed part of the procession on this occasion but in the year 1828 they marched in the procession the superintendent of the society's ship Solebay, the secretary and four officers and fifty boys forming the society's contingent. From this date the attendance of the society's boys became a regular thing, four officers and forty or fifty boys attending; this number being increased in 1875 to 100, and in 1884 to 170, the number usually attending at the present time being about 120.

The interest attaching to Lord Balcarres's canvass in the Chorley division of Lancashire has thrown light on a curious mixture of agricultural and industrial life in one part of the constituency. In the Leyland district numbers of very small farmers live by industrious tillage and stock-farming (says the "County Gentleman." But as the land is not enough to support the whole family as labourers the younger children go to the cotton mills and continue as operatives until they marry. They live in the family home, where at the begining of the day's work the father and eldest brother go out to the farm, and the other brothers and sisters to the mill. The standard of comfort in these houses in said to be good and substantial.

From the "Times" of November 9, 1803:—The reward which Bonaparte promised to the first of the Army of England who should land in this country, may now be claimed, as no less than three sailors and thirty soldiers of that army are actually in that predicament. They recently disembarked at Deal having been taken in a French gunboat by the Conflict gun-brig most probably as she was skulking along shore. It is not improbable that more may follow. This may be considered as a lucky hit for those individuals of the Army of Invincibles.

Mr. J. W. Sidebotham in an article in the "Manchester Guardian" points out that we have no Minister of Commerce, no official whose sole business it is to look after our trade. It is true we have a Board of Trade with a President who is not always or necessarily a Cabinet Minister at its head. But does anyone seriously believe that the President of the Board of Trade concerns himself with questions of trade? His duties are far too many to admit of such a thing. The Board of Trade has a general supervision of the railways in this country; it examines and passes plans it inspects new lines it inquires into and reports on all accidents; it settles questions of rates; and it inquires into the hours of railway servants. Then it inspects all the tramways in the country. It exercises a general superintendence, too, over the mercantile marine service. These are only some of the duties of the Board of Trade. They are all necessary duties, and they are well carried out; but it is ridiculous to suppose that a department burdened with these and many other duties can pay any attention to our general trade.

The latest novelty is the feminine smoking jacket which is said to be a dashing confection ornamented with jewelled but ons. We shall live perhaps to see our sisters wearing smoking caps with variegated tassels, and carpet-slippers of a fine-cut brand which they will rest upon the mantelpiece while they are smoking in the true Undergraduate fashion of fifty years ago. But can a smoking wardrobe support anything less than a bull-dog pipe?

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

An Irishman's eloquent protest.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay side and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring burst even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; Remedies for Malarial Fevers and Influenza. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fern and Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers. Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

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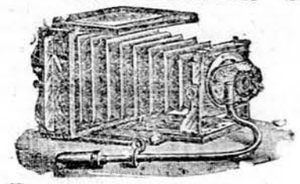
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



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DR MAJOR'S Vitaline
OR ELIXIR OF LIFE.

DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR, M. D.

THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and family doctors the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable conditions,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined,—their intellects disordered,—their shattered frames tottering in the wind,—even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous effort and energetic researches of a distinguished American medical man, after continued investigation for years, have at last discovered—

THE VITALINE OR ELIXIR OF LIFE

which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases:—

Viz., Nervous and functional Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Sexual weakness, Loss of manhood and memory, Brain-fag, Diabetes, Low spirits, Dimness of sight, Dizzy head, Confusion of Ideas, Losses with dreams, at stools and when passing urine, Loss of vigour, Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Muscular and Local weakness, Palpitation Eruption on face, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Impoverished blood, General debility, Mental and bodily prostration, Sleeplessness, Costiveness, Premature decay or Deficiency of the vital forces, Impaired vitality. Inability to perform the various duties of life or enjoy its pleasures, Incapacity for study or business, and other nervous complaints and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, either acute or chronic.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

If you value health and strength, and wish to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique, and in bringing back youth's vigour and cheer to a doomed life, "VITALINE" stands unrivalled and unequalled.

It thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

If your case has been pronounced incurable, if medical skill, drugs, electricity and all sorts of treatment have failed to cure you, even then be not hopeless for your life. Try and test—

MAJOR'S "VITALINE"

And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alterative. Modern methods and Modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible. Facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

TO a healthy man regularly taking a dose or two daily, it quickens appetite, removes constipation and stands as a safe-guard against attacks of nervous disorders even when exposed to prompt causes for them.

PATIENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home in any climate and season.

MANY medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of 'VITALINE" in curing nervous disorders and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

THOUSANDS of unsolicited testimonials testifying to its wonderful curative powers can be produced from all quarters.

Price per bottle (lasting for 10 days) Rs. 3. 3 bottle (complete course of treatment) Rs. 8-3. 6 bottles Rs. 16. Dozen Rs. 30. Postage and Packing, Annas 8, 12, Re 1. 4 and Rs. 1-8 respectively.

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CAN BE HAD ONLY OF W. MAJOR & CO.,
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WRITERS AND READERS.

A new volume which Mr T. Fisher Unwin is adding to his Colonial Library is. "The Stronger Claim" by Alice Perrin. The book is a remarkable study of Indian life. Its theme is the effect of a dash of black blood in a white man's veins; the conflict in a man of his mixed Eastern and Western instincts. An interesting picture is given of life both among Anglo-Indians and among half-castes and of the reception which meets a man of mixed bloods. The hero is the son of a white father and a half caste mother. Entering the Indian Civil Service, he receives by chance the appointement in his native town, and the consequence both for himself and his English wife are worked out in a story which, if sombre is convincing and full of clever characterisation.

Mr. T. Fisher Unwin is publishing a special Colonial edition of Grain of Chaff? The Autobiography of a Police Magistrate. In this volume Mr. A. C. Plowden, the well known Police Magistrate, at Marylebone whose piquant utterances are a constant source of entertainment to Londoners, gives his recollections of the leading incidents of his life which if not remarkable for moving adventures by flood or field can hardly fail to have an interest for those who find in the daily records of the law courts the most vivid presentment of human nature in all its varying phases. As Law Reporter to the "Times" for many years and a familiar figure on the Oxford Circuit, Mr. Plowden had exceptional opportunity of observing the course of many memorable trials and coming in personal contact with some of our greatest judges; but it is as a Police Magistrate at Marylebone that Mr. Plowden's reputation has been acquired; and his personal recollections in that capacity, extending over 15 years are likely to excite curiosity among a wide circle of readers and should prove crisp and entertaining reading.

As most people know, Sir William Allan is a poet as well as a Member of Parliament. He has gathered some of his verse into a volume which Messrs. Brown, Langham and Co. will publish. It bears the title Songs of Love and Labour.

The first volume of Mr. Justin McCarthy's history of the four Georges as revised by him, to follow his work on Queen Anne will be published by Messrs. Chatto next week. In time his historical writings will be formed into a connected series covering the history of England from the beginning of the eighteenth century to the close of Queen Victoria's reign.

The new edition of Mr. Whistler's famous book The Gentle Art of Making Enemies will appear at the end of the month. It has been reprinted from the second edition, which contained additions to the first. A type precisely similar to that originally chosen by Mr. Whistler has been used in the new issue.

A volume of reminiscences by Sir James Willcock is just appearing with Mr. Murray. It contains the first full and authentic account of his expedition in 1900, to relieve the besieged garrison of Kumasi. Few soldiers have enjoyed more varied opportunities of service than Sir James Willcocks. He has also been a keen sportsman.

A book of somewhat unusual character is just being issued by Mr. Eveleigh Nash. It is an original work in Spanish by an Englishman, Major Martin Hume. It consists of seven historical studies dealing with certain romantic episodes and personalities of the sixteenth century that are interesting equally to Englishmen and Spaniards. The volume has already appeared in Spain where it has won much favour.

The private diary of Sir John Moore, which Sir Frederick Maurice has edited, makes two large volumes. It covers the whole of Moore's career from the time when he first saw service in Corsica, in 1793, to within three weeks of Corunna. The book of which Mr. Arnold is the publisher, is almost ready.

The poetry and novels of Antonio Fogazzaro have a high reputation not only in Italy, but in France and Germany also. Some of his works have been translated into Danish, Dutch, Russian, and Swedish. His English public is as yet somewhat limited, but promises to increase. Messrs. Duckworth are to publish a translation of a volume by him, Il Mistero del Poeta, Signor Fogazzaro here reveals himself not only as a poet but as a lover of music and philosopher.

In completion of his twelve-volumes edition of Charles Lamb's writings, Mr. Dent is about to send out the "Letters," which make two volumes. The new volumes will contain a considerable amount of material hitherto unpublished. The editor, Mr. William Macdonald, has made a number of modifications in the generally accepted chronology of Lamb's letters. He has also introduced a system of chapter divisions, corresponding to the periods at which the letters were written. The whole edition has no fewer than 455 illustrations.

I have been asked a great many times in the last dozen years, says Mr. Jacob A. Riis, if I would write an East-side novel. He is an American and his remark occurs in a volume about New York slum life, which Messrs. Macmillan are publishing. It is called Children of the Tenements, and consists of true stories from life, as Mr. Riis has studied it in the poorer quarters of New York. Mr. Riis, who was born in Denmark, has written a book relating how he became an American, but he says he could not write a novel.

A new translation of the Æneid is appearing as a volume in the Temple Classics. It is by the late Mr. Fairfax Taylor who began it when he was only sixteen. Two books were published during his life, and now the whole twelve are being published, as revised by Mr. Arthur Godley. To each book of the rendering Professor Slater has prefaced an argument. That famous story, The Marriage of Cupid and Psyche, from the Golden Ass of Apuleius, is also appearing in the Temple Classics; the Latin text is printed facing the old English translation of William Holington.

Robert Aitken, the name on the title-page of a book, Windfalls, which Mr. Morton, of Edinburgh, has just published, is a "nom de guerre." It stands for a young Scotsman who has gratified the taste for adventure so characteristic of his race by wandering over the wide world. Giving up the idea of entering the Church, he travelled in Spain, Italy, and elsewhere. Then he ranched in South America, made a voyage on an ocean tramp, and afterwards took part in the South African campaign. He made so good a soldier that he was mentioned in dispatches. Now he is writing a novel and a volume of humorous sketches.

A book originally intended for the Story of the Nations Series is being published by Messrs. Putnam. It ran into two large volumes, and so is appearing independently. It is a history of The South American Republics, and has been written by Mr. Thomas C. Dawson. He says that the question most frequently asked him since he returned from South America has been, Why do they have so many revolutions there? He hopes that his history may afford some explanation of the revolutionary temper of South Americans. Certainly no continent has hitherto received so little attention from trained historians as South America.

Mr A. C. Ewald's biography of the young Pretender, which is familiar to students of Jacobite literature, has for some time been out of print. Within the next few days Messrs. Chatto will issue a new edition. When his book first appeared, Mr. Ewald thus describes how it came to be written:—A few years ago it fell within the course of my official work at the Record Office to make a calendar of the State papers of the first two Georges. As I approached the period of the revolution of 1745, the papers increased in interest, and it struck me that they could be made to throw a new light on the thricetold of the last Jacobite insurrection.

Mr. Rowland Prothero's book, The Psalms in Human Life, will be published by Mr. Murray before the end of the month.—Part 3 of the Great Masters Series of pictures, now being published by Mr. Heinemann, will be ready next Thursday.—Messrs. Macmillan are issuing a work of selected statutes and other documents illustrative of the history of the United States from 1861 to 1898.

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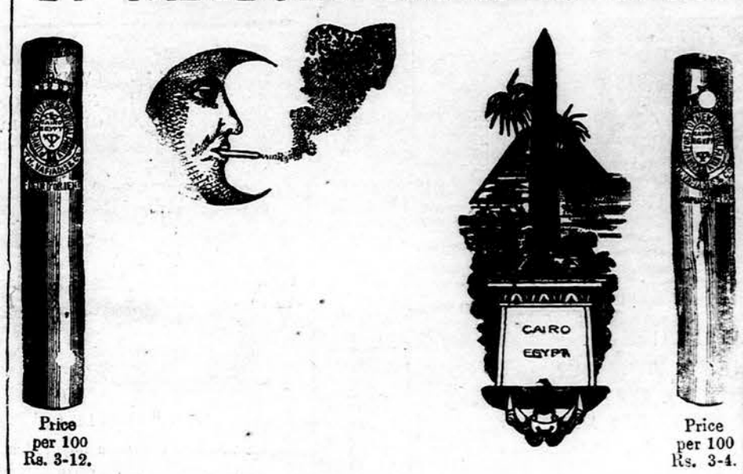

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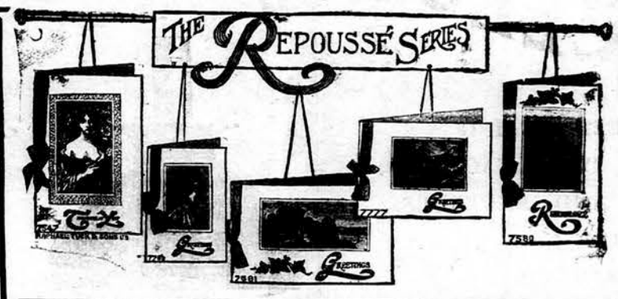

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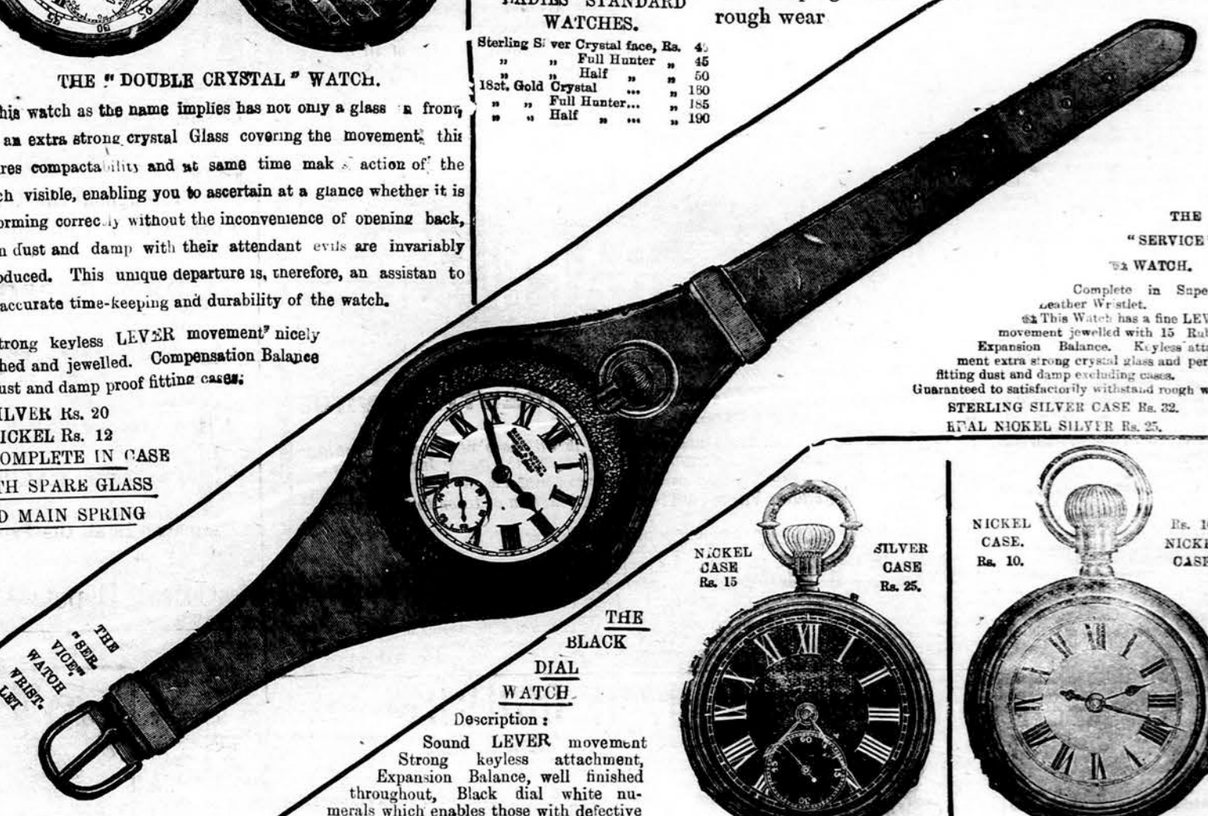

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